



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PART - II

ENGLISH MEDIUM

(Revised)



SEVENTH STANDARD

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**LESSON
01****ADVENT OF THE
EUROPEANS TO
INDIA****Introduction**

On 17th May, 1498 Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut by discovering a new sea route to India. This enabled the Europeans to come to India. This sea route helped the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British to arrive in India for trade.

Competencies

- 1] Understand early activities of the Europeans in India.
- 2] Understand the conflict that emerged between Europeans and Indians.
- 3] Get acquainted with the European companies that came to India.
- 4] Understand the conditions that enabled the British to settle down in India.
- 5] To locate European trade settlements on the map of India.

The Portuguese (1498-1961 CE)

On 17th May, 1498 Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in Kerala, thereby discovered a new sea route to India. Through this sea route, the Portuguese were the first among Europeans to reach India. They gained trade monopoly with eastern countries. Building colonial empire, propagation of Christianity were their main aims.

Causes for the rise of Portuguese

- Zamorin, the King of Calicut granted trade permission, to voyager Vasco da Gama.

- In 1509 CE, Albuquerque was appointed as Governor (Viceroy) of India. In 1510 he captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur (Vijayapur). Until Portuguese left India, Goa remained the capital of the Portuguese.
- Successive Governors after Albuquerque established colonies at Diu, Daman, Salsette, Bassein, Chawli, Bombay (Mumbai) Santhome and Hugli in Bengal and other places.

Causes for the decline of the Portuguese

- Possession of strong navy by the Dutch and the English posed a formidable challenge to the Portuguese.
- Portuguese Government officials became highly corrupt, losing their loyalty. Later reduced their government a pathetic condition.
- Religious fanaticism was the reason for their decline. They attempted to convert the locals forcefully.
- With the decline of Vijayanagar Empire, their trade declined.

Francisco -de- Almeida was the first Portuguese Viceroy (Governor) in India. They were the first among the Europeans to enter India and the Portuguese happened to be the last among the Europeans to leave India. Goa, Diu and Daman alone remained as Portuguese possession. Even though British rule ended in 1947 yet, Portuguese did not leave our land. For liberation of Goa, the native Indians resorted to non-violent protest. But the protesters were subjected to inhuman treatment. Ultimately, in 1961 the Indian Navy chased away the Portuguese and liberated Goa.

The Dutch (1596-1792 CE)

After the Portuguese, Dutch from the Netherlands arrived in India. In 1602 CE “Dutch East India Company” was established. This company obtained monopoly to trade with countries in the East. It also came equipped with the mandate to wage battles or enter peace treaties with the local rulers. ‘Pulicat’ became the capital of the Dutch.

Dutch Trading Centres

Agra, Machalipatnam, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapatnam, Cochin and other places were Dutch trading centres in India.

Decline of the Dutch

Dutch clashed with the English. But, the English defeated the Dutch. Unable to face the English competition the Dutch turned their attention towards the islands of South East Asia.

Islands of South East Asia: Indonesia, Malaya, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia.

The English (1600-1947 CE)

In the beginning, English followed ‘Peaceful Trade’ as their policy. But, they took advantage of the deteriorating political situation in India to establish their political supremacy.

The Merchants of England who aspired to have trade with the Eastern, found ‘The East India Company’ in 1600 CE. They established trade links with India with the permission of Queen Elizabeth.

In the beginning East India Company ships were anchored at Surat ports. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of the mughal emperor Jahangir in 1615 CE and obtained permission to trade in Surat. Later trade centers were established at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach. After this, they established trade centres at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Calcutta was their first capital.

Gradually, the profit of the East India Company increased notably. They obtained permission (Dastakhhat) to trade without any tax in the Bengal Province (the present Bengal, Bihar and Odisha) and in Agra from the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. These measures enabled the British to gain more strength.

The licenses issued to the British traders to conduct tax-free trade, were known as 'Dastak'.

In order to improve their strength, the British built forts around their residential areas and trade centres. They employed soldiers to protect their establishments and also stocked arms and ammunitions. In a very short time, the English had a strong army.

French (1664-1954 C.E)

French were the last among Europeans to reach India for trade. They established "French East India Company" in 1664CE. In India, the French opened their first ware house at Surat in 1668 C.E. Within a short time they established their trade centers in different parts of India.

French Trade Centres: They opened their trade centers at Pondicherry, Machalipatnam, Calicut, Mahe, Karaikal and Chandranagar. Pondicherry was the capital of the French.

Dupleix, the governor of the French, strengthens the influence of French in Hyderabad and Carnatic regions (East of Tamil Nadu) with his clever diplomacy. Many battles took place between the French and British and they are called as Carnatic Wars.

Causes for the decline of the French :

- French army commanders in India were not given complete support by the Government of France.
- Political confusion and revolutions took place in France. This led to their decline in India.
- French Navy was not superior to the English Navy.

Chronology (CE)

British East India Company : 1600 CE

Dutch East India Company : 1602 CE

French East India Company : 1664 CE

India in 1765 European Settlements



EXERCISE

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence.

1. Who were the first Europeans to reach India for trade?
2. Who discovered the sea route to India?
3. Name the Capital of the Dutch in India
4. When was the British East India Company established?
5. Name the trade centers of the French.
6. Who was the Mughal emperor who granted 'Dastak' to the British?

II. Discuss in groups and answer the following.

1. List out the causes responsible for the decline of the Portuguese in India.
2. What were the causes that led to the decline of the French?

III. Match the items from list 'A' with the information given in the list 'B'.

A

1. Portuguese
2. Dutch
3. French
4. English

B

- a) Pondicherry
- b) Calcutta
- c) Pulicat
- d) Goa

Activity:

Draw the map of India and locate the early European settlements.



**LESSON
02**

**RISE OF BRITISH
POLITICAL
SUPREMACY IN
INDIA**



Introduction

The capacity of the British and French soldiers and political ambitions along with the internal rivalries among the local rulers led to many battles. The British waged many battles in India. By employing deceit and cleverness, the British could establish their power in Carnatic and Bengal by 1857 CE.

Competencies

- 1] To understand the factors responsible for the rise of British Political supremacy in India.
- 2] To learn about the results of Plassey and Buxar battle.
- 3] To know about the causes and results of Carnatic wars.
- 4] To understand the meaning and clauses of Subsidiary alliance.
- 5] To understand the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse.

Battle of Plassey (1757 CE)

Bengal was the prosperous province of the Mughal Empire. Its provincial governor Aliwardhi Khan, became independent when the Mughal empire started to decline. After him, Siraj-ud-Daula became the Nawab of Bengal.

As Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula was still in his youth, the British neglected him and strengthened their Fort William without his permission. They also misused the trade exemptions given to them.



Siraj-ud-Daula

Causes for the Battle of Plassey

Siraj-ud-Daula felt that the English were disobeying his orders and supporting his enemies. Irked by this, he captured English warehouses. This became the reason for the battle of plassey.

On hearing the news of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula's attack, the officials of Madras Company sent an army under the commandership of Robert Clive to Calcutta. Clive who had the knowledge of Bengal's situation, entered into a secret pact with the Military Commander of Siraj, Mir Jafar, by offering the post of Nawab.

The Commander of the Nawab army Mir Jafar entered into a secret pact with the British in his desire to become the Nawab. He was expected to give 175 lakh rupees to the British when he became the Nawab. This shady deal was brokered by a merchant Ameenchand.



Robert clive



Mir Jafar

The British and Siraj-ud-Daula's armies clashed at Plassey on June 23rd, 1757 CE. Mir Jafar supported the British in the war. Finally, Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated in the war. Due

to the treachery of Mir Jafar, the British won the war. With this the British Colonialism was established.

Results

In the history of modern India, battle of Plassey is one of the decisive battles. Defeat of Siraj-ud-Daula enabled the English to play a major role in Bengal politics.

- Because of the British favour, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. But he became a puppet in the hands of the British.
- British East India company earned huge money and obtained control of Zamindari system in a district called 24 Paraganas.
- Plassey battle later became the cause for the battle of Buxar.
- English who came as traders obtained the power to administer.
- Victory in Plassey led to the establishment of the British Empire in India.

Battle of Buxar (1764 CE)

Mir Jafar failed to fulfill the endless demands of the British. So they dethroned Mir Jafar and brought in his nephew Mir Qasim to power.

Causes: Mir Qasim was independent in his outlook. After verifying the misuse of Dastakhats, he made all trade in Bengal tax free. This made the British to face the competition from the Indian Merchants. So they dethroned Mir Qasim and brought back Mir Jafar to the throne.

Undeterred by this move, Mir Qasim gained friendship of the Nawab of Avadh Shuja-ud-Daula and Sha Alam II of the Mughal Kingdom. With their help he declared war against

the British in 1764 CE. And this war is the Buxar war. In this battle, Hectar Muro of the British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim. The Nawab of Avadh took refuge in Rohilkhand and Sha Alam took the side of the British. Mir Qasim had to run away from the battle field.

The Results:

- Mir Jafar again became the Nawab of Bengal.
- Battle of Buxar stabilised the British East India Company.
- This war led to the expansion of British influence from Bengal to Allahabad.
- They obtained Diwani right (collection of taxes) from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, in Bengal province.
- In 1765 CE after the death of Mir Jafar, Nizam-ud-Daula became the Nawab of Bengal.

Carnatic wars (1746-1763 CE)

Carnatic was one of the regions of Mughal Empire. The Coromandal area (the coastal region of the present Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) and its hinterland were called as Carnatic by the British.

The competition between the British and the French to have trade monopoly over South India led to the Carnatic wars. Three major battles took place in Carnatic. Hence, these wars are called as Carnatic wars.

First Carnatic war (1746-1748 CE)

Causes:

- The competition and jealousy between the British and the French over trade, and the political ambitions.

- The war between the British and the French in Europe over the issue of succession in Austria in Europe led to wars in India too.

Arcot was the capital of Carnatic Province. After the victory over South Eastern Coast, the English were making attempts to capture Pondicherry from the French. In retaliation, Dupleix, the French Governor captured Madras. The English approached Nawab of Arcot Anwaruddin for help. Nawab sent his army to recapture Madras. But the Nawab's Army was defeated. Meanwhile in Europe the war between the English and the French ended and a peace treaty was signed. This treaty was applicable to the British and the French in India too.

French achieved upper hand in the First Carnatic war. This ended with the treaty of Yekes-la-Chapel.

Results

- English captured Madras.
- French strengthened their position in Arcot. This enhanced the prestige of Dupleix.
- Prisoners of war on both the sides were released.

Second Carnatic war (1749-1754 CE)

Causes

- In Arcot and Hyderabad, the problem of succession arose. This was the main cause for the war.
- The competition for the power arose between Chandrasahib and Anwaruddin in Arcot, and between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung in Hyderabad.

- Through secret negotiation, Dupleix created a confederation of chanda sahib and Muzaffar Jung. They defeated and killed Anwaruddin. His son Mohammad Ali escaped to Tiruchanapalli.

Chandasahib in Arcot, Muzaffar Jung in Hyderabad became Nawabs with the French support. After sometime Muzaffar Jung was killed. The French brought Salabat Jung in his place. meanwhile, the English were annoyed on account of this, they captured Arcot and killed Chanda sahib. Mohammed Ali was made as Nawab of Arcot. After this war Dupleix was recalled by the Government of France. This war ended with Pondicherry treaty of 1754 CE.

Result:

- The power and influence of the French was reduced in Arcot.
- English secured the right to collect taxes and maintain army units.

By the end of second Carnatic war, English at Arcot and French at Hyderabad safeguarded their might.

Third Carnatic War (1758-1763 CE)

Causes

In Europe war of seven years started between the British and the French in 1756 CE. This resulted in war between the French and the British in India in the form of Third Carnatic War.

The forces of British under the command of Eyre Coote and the French forces under the command of Comte de Lally faced each other at Wandiwash near Pondicherry. The French lost the battle and surrendered to the British. Meanwhile,

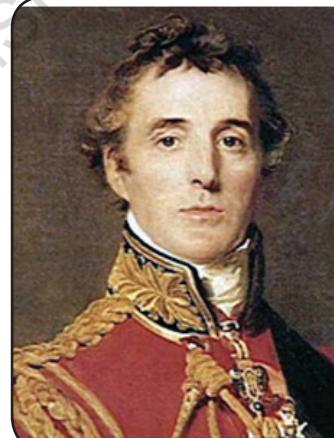
the Seven Years War in Europe came to an end and the Paris Treaty was signed. With this, the Third Carnatic War also came to an end.

Results

- The political and military might of the French ended in India.
- The British emerged as the most powerful force among all the Europeans in India.

Subsidiary Alliance (1798 CE)

English Governor General Lord Wellesley introduced Subsidiary Alliance in 1798 C.E. This is an important legislation that led the expansion of British Empire in India and control over the politics in India. Lord Wellesley encouraged the Kings to avail military aid from the British to stay safe from their enemies. In some cases, the Kings were coerced to take the support.



Lord Wellesley

Conditions (Clauses)

- Rulers who accepted this policy had to maintain English army contingent in their kingdom.
- War expenses had to be paid in monetary form to the British.
- The King had to have a British resident in the court and the expenses borne by the ruler himself.

Results of Subsidiary Alliance:

- Huge burden of military expenses made Indian states economically weak.
- British took control of vast land.
- States which came under this policy lost their Sovereignty.

The states that came under the treaty of subsidiary Alliance: Hyderabad, Mysuru, Travencore, Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharathpur, Nagpur, Gwalior, Oudh, Tanjore, Surat and others.

Policy of Doctrine of Lapse (1848)

British Governor General Lord Dalhousie introduced the policy of “Doctrine of Lapse” declared that if any Indian ruler had an adopted son, the son would have no right to ascend the throne.

The Princely state whose ruler died without male heir was annexed by the British. This law was against the tradition of adoption that was in practice in India since ancient times.



Lord Dalhousie

Results

- On account of this treacherous policy, Oudh, Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi directly came under the British.
- By the time Lord Dalhousie returned to England, 2/3 of India was under the rule of the British.

Chronology (C.E)

Battle of Plassey	:	1757 CE
Battle of Buxar	:	1764 CE
Carnatic wars	:	1746 to 1763 CE
Subsidiary Alliance	:	1798 CE
Doctrine of Lapse	:	1848 CE

EXERCISE

I. Fill up the blanks with appropriate words.

1. _____ became the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey.
2. _____ the Mughal Emperor took part in the battle of Buxar.
3. The Second Carnatic War ended with the treaty of _____.

II. Answer the following in the sentence:

1. Between whom did the battle of Buxar take place?
2. Who emerged victorious after the end of Carnatic wars?
3. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?
4. Who introduced the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?

III. Answer the questions given below after group discussion.

1. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?
2. What were the causes for Battle of Plassey?
3. Describe the results of Subsidiary Alliance.
4. Name the Indian states that came under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.

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**LESSON
03****IMPACT OF THE
BRITISH RULE****Introduction**

British East India Company during 1600 to 1757, was just a trading Company. British came in with trading interest and gradually developed political interest. In the beginning they appealed to various political powers to safeguard their aspirations and increased their trade. They gradually replaced appealing with policy of Conquest and hence became politically strong. After having conquered India, they tried to take it under their possession by forming strategies to achieve their distant dreams. They made use of administrative reforms as an instrument. Various legislations were passed in the field of politics, economic system and social order and termed it as the reforms meant for the betterment of Indians. But, behind all these their self interest was of paramount importance. Initially, Indians believed accordingly. It is only incidental that their enactment of legislations had any positive impact on the Indians as their main aim was safeguarding their own interests first. In this chapter, analysis of the reforms related to four fields has been made : Revenue, English Education, Economic impact and Constitutional development.

Competencies

- 1] Identifying the merits and demerits of the implementation of Permanent Zamindari system, Mahalwari system and Ryotwari system.
- 2] Collecting information about the English Education System that was introduced in India.
- 3] understanding economic influences.
- 4] To understand Constitutional development during the British rule

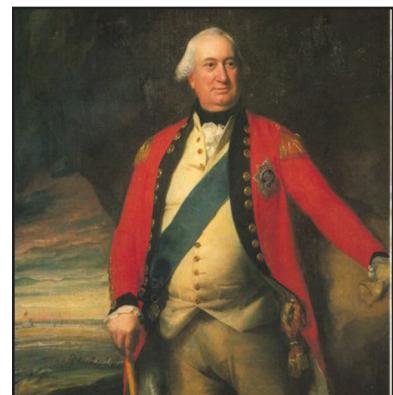
1. Land Revenue Policy :

The British implemented reformation in land tax system to ensure the flow of regular income to the East India Company's treasury. Apart from this, the British needed huge amount of money to fund their war expenses and salary expenses of their staff. Particularly the British officers were drawing huge salaries. Hence, the East India Company started collecting higher land tax from the farmers.

The Governor General Warren Hastings introduced bidding system to authorize tax collecting works during his period. Though the Zamindars were competing to bid for higher rates, they used to fail to collect tax accordingly. This resulted in variations in the tax remittance. In order to ensure steady tax collection, the British enacted other tax collection systems.

Permanent Land Revenue System (1793 CE) :

The Governor General Cornwallis decided to fix the land tax on a permanent basis in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. The agreement he entered with the zamindars for tax collection is called Permanent Land Revenue System. Under this system, the Zamindars worked as government agents. With this, the company now had access to a permanent income from the agriculture sector. It also brought down the expenses on the revenue collection. Often, stronger Zamindars paid the fixed taxes to the company irrespective of the agricultural production. The British created classes like this which could work for them and support them often.



The Impact on the Peasants :

The Zamindars exploited the farmers by collecting excess land tax. They never gave attention to improve the agricultural output. The tenant farmers were forced to pay their share even though crops had failed. As a result, the agricultural output collapsed. Apart from this, the company made farmers further poor by forcing them to grow commercial crops that were needed for their factories. All this resulted in growth of bonded labour.

2. Ryotwari System (1820 CE) :

The system where the farmers could directly remit the land tax to treasury without any intermediaries is Ryotwari System. The direct relationship between the government and the farmer is the important feature of Ryotwari system. This system was brought into effect in the South and West India. In its impact, it was not much different from the Permanent Zamindari System.

Under this method, the measurement, fertility and irrigation facility of the land was taken into consideration and land tax was fixed. Half of the output was fixed as the land tax. The volume of tax was fixed periodically. Even though the farmer lost his crop due to floods or drought the tax payment was mandatory. This system was brought into effect by Sir Thomas Munroe in Madras region in 1820 CE.

3. Mahalwari System : (1833 CE) :

Mahal means village or estate. The land tax was fixed for the entire Mahal. The local Zamindar was responsible for the tax collection of all the farmers in that Mahal. This system was implemented in Uttar Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab in 1833 CE.

Total impact of the land revenue system.

- British Converted land into a marketable commodity.
- Instances of land auction and sales increased.
- As land tax was to be paid in cash form, the money gained prominence.
- To increase the income, Zamindars insisted on cultivating crops like cotton, jute, peanut, tobacco, sugar cane, and other commercial crops instead of food crops. It was profitable for the British as the commercial crops could get exported. But, this resulted in food shortage.
- Within the Zamindari system, new classes of farmers arose.

English Education:

Education is an instrument that ensures individual freedom. Knowledge that is gained through education would lead to better life. The universalization of English education profited the Indians. All classes of the society could have access to Education.

Under the Charter Act of 1813, one lakh rupees was kept aside for the education of Indians. But, the government had not spent anything from it till 1823. The Indian thinkers and the Christain missionaries worked in favour of modern education to Indians. At the same time, the Company also had a different idea. It needed English educated Indians to work at the lower cadre of its offices for less salary. So it aimed at creating an educated class that was dedicated to it. Lord Macaulay and Charles Wood implemented the new education system with this aim.



Lord Macaulay



Charles Wood

Dispute over Medium of Instruction :

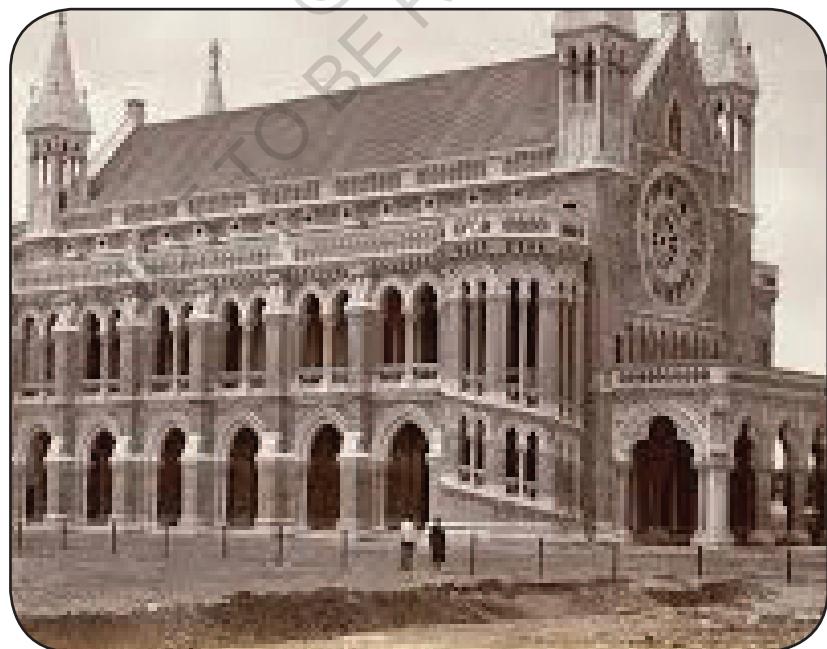
Many of the English academicians argued that the Indians should be educated in their mother tongue. Some others argued that education in modern Science and literature should be given through English medium. In 1853, the Governor General William Bentinck finally announced the education policy which opted for instruction of Western Science and English Medium of instruction.

Some of the western academicians had introduced the Indian Cultural Wealth to the Western world. Sir William Jones who was in India as the Judge of Supreme Court had founded 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in 1784 CE. He propagated the greatness of Sanskrit language to the world. Sir Charles Wilks translated Bhagavadgita into English in 1785 CE. Max Muller translated Rigveda and other writings.

Bentinck's declaration was based on the Minute prepared by Macaulay who was the member of the executive body. Macaulay was a hardcore pro English thinker.

He argued that Indian knowledge is of low level. He also made fun of the Sanskrit grammar. He wanted to take away the Indians from their roots. He had declared “all the books written in the Sanskrit language are less valuable than what may be found in the most paltry abridgement used at preparatory schools in England”. These words clearly demonstrate his prejudice.

The British formulated New Education System in 1854. This was based on the report by Charles Wood. In a very short period, universities were established at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras (1857). The establishment of primary schools, high schools and colleges were done stage by stage. Education departments were formed in regions to monitor and supervise education. English became the official administrative language by 1844 CE



Bombay university of Bombay



Madras University

Impact of western Education :

The traditional system slowly declined. The new education system enabled Indians from different languages to interact among themselves. This gave impetus to the growth of national feelings. The European intellectual thoughts affected the Indian thinking in a long term perspective. It also influenced the Indian literature and resulted in various literary movements. Many sections of the society were exposed to social awakening.

Economic Impact:

The Industrial Revolution that took place in Europe during 18th and 19th centuryies had serious impact on the trade and commerce of India. The East India Company was only a trade company till 1757 CE. After this, it used the political power to establish monopoly over the Indian production and trade completely. As a result, the weavers had to purchase raw materials at higher rates. The British Commerce Policy

was aimed at facilitating the growth of industries of England only. They wanted India to be a net importer of factory made goods of England and a net exporter of raw material to England. By introducing free trade, it forced the Indian cottage industries towards extinction.

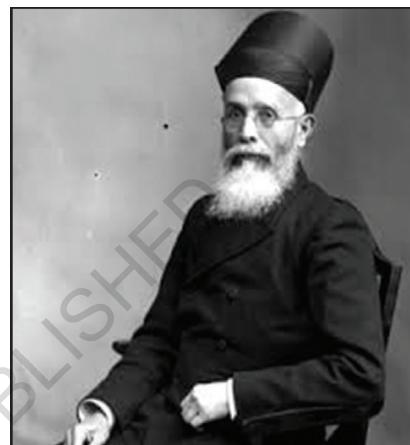
As the wealth of India flowed towards England, India became a poor country. According to Dadabhai Navoroji, “Wealth Drain resulted in poverty”. The British citizens invested money in India and made profit out of it.

As a result of drain in wealth, there was shortage of investment in India too. This hampered the progress of Indian industries. Adam Smith, the father of Economics, has described the British in India as ‘Plunderers’.

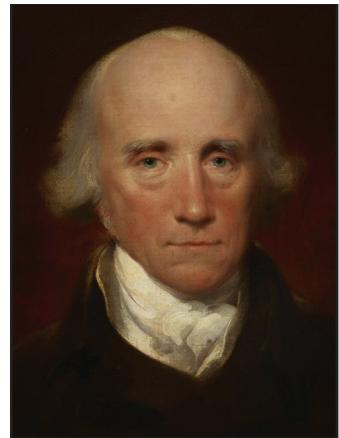
Constitutional Development :

Regulating Act (1773 CE)

The Constitutional Reforms in India started during the British rule. The Regulating Act of 1773, is an important milestone in the history of Constitution. The Governor General Warren Hastings implemented this act in 1773. This act became the base of British Administration in India. This also gave a Constitution to the East India Company.



Dadabhai Navoroji



Warren Hastings

Pitt's India Act (1784 CE)

The Government of England was not happy with administrative system of India. It decided to concentrate on this issue. Hence, the Prime Minister William Pitt brought in an Act. It included the East India Company as a part of the government and considered it as a unit. Many acts followed this act in subsequent years.

Morley – Minto Reforms (1909 CE)

Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India. During this period, Lord Morley was also the Secretary of the State. Due to authoritative rule of Lord Curzon and violent protests from Indian Revolutionaries, the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced. According to this act, eligible Indians could be made part of the government programmes. The number in the central legislative assembly increased. Similarly, the regional assemblies were also expanded.

The Morley-Minto reforms did not bring in any drastic changes in the constitutional process of India. It did not give any responsibility to representatives.

Montagu –Chelmsford Reforms (1919 CE)

Morley-Minto reforms did not satisfy the Indians. The Secretary of State, Montagu declared that “the British government wants to provide more representations to Indians in administration”. Lord Minto, who was the Viceroy of India during that time brought these acts into effect. The total members at The India Council of Secretary of State was increased and the tenure of membership was fixed at five years. An Indian High Commissioner was posted in London.

1935 Act :

Morley Minto reforms did not satisfy the Indians. To pacify the Indians, the Government of India Act 1935 was implemented. According to it, a federal of India was formed with federation of states and princely states. Diarchy was introduced at Central Government. Responsible governments were established at the regions. This act is considered as a major milestone in Indian history.

EXERCISE

I Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who introduced the 'Permanent Zamindari System'?
2. What is 'Ryotwari system'?
3. Why was the Charter Act of 1813 introduced?
4. Who implemented the Regulating Act? And when?
5. Name the universities that were established in India in 1857.

II Discuss in group and answer the following.

1. How did Permanent Zamindari System influence the farmers?
2. Explain the impact of Western Education in India.
3. Mention some of the important Constitutional reforms in India.

III Match the following items mentioned in 'A' with information given in 'B'.

1. Warren Hasting	a) Permanent Zamindari System
2. Cornwallis	b) English Education
3. Thomas Munroe	c) Collection of tax by auction.
4. William Bentinck	d) Wealth drain theory.
5. Dadabhai Navroji	e) Ryotwari System.

IV Discuss.

1. The Revenue system of the British and the Present system.

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**LESSON
04**

**SOCIAL AND
RELIGIOUS REFORMS**



Introduction

The implementation of Western Education System created a wave of awakening among Indians. It also unravelled the weaknesses of Indian society and its approaching decay. This made Indians realize the drawbacks of their society and also motivated them to seek solutions to it. This lesson introduces the efforts of Indian religious leaders of 19th century who attempted to reform Indian society by establishing various associations and societies.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the various aspects that led to new awakening in the Indian society and the efforts by various thinkers in this direction.
- 2] Remembering the contributions of social organizations and reformers in bringing social awareness
- 3] Understanding the influences of social reformation movement.

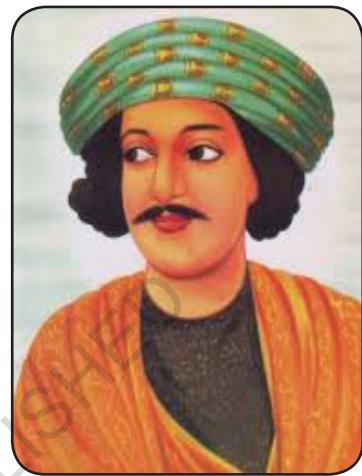
Due to influence of Western Thoughts, there was a new awakening in India. The Western Culture, Dress, Behaviour, Society, Religious thoughts, Beliefs and Social Ideals of the English influenced the Indians enormously. The Cause and Effect theory, Humanism and Rationality of the west influenced the Indians much. These developments led to the emergence of Romanticism in India. The main feature of Romanticism is quest for equality. This is also called as Social and Religious Reform Movement. This movement laid emphasis on empowerment of women and dalit sections of the society. The British started enforcing colonialism through English education by telling that it is for the betterment of Indians. Our country has a rich tradition. But all aspects of

this vast tradition are not worth following. There are many superstitions which need weeding out.

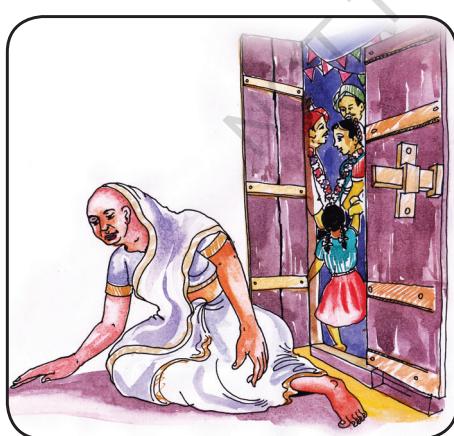
Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Brahmo samaj - C.E. 1828)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first man to create social awareness in modern time. Rabindranath Tagore has called him the 'Father of Modernism'.

In order to inject strength to passive India, Raja Ram Mohan Roy started 'Athmiya Sabha'. Later, in 1828, he started Brahma Sabha. In the next year it was named as 'Brahmo Samaj'. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is a representative of the communion of the western and eastern thoughts. The Brahmo Samaj opposed child marriage, Sati System, Caste System, Idol Worship, Polygamy and many other superstitions vehemently. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his associates petitioned the British Government to eradicate Sati System.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy



Bad conditions of widows

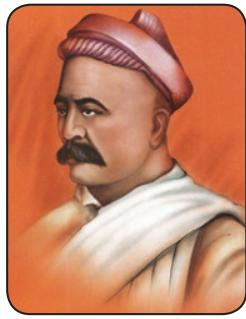
As a result, William Bentinck abolished Sati System in 1829 CE. Raja Ram Mohan Roy had believed that through western education, such social evils could be eradicated. He was in favour of widow remarriage and worshipping 'One Supreme God'. He published 'Samvada Koumudi' magazine and continued his reformist movement. He attempted to cleanse the Hindu Society through rationality.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first to support English Education in India. He ran an English School by spending from his pocket. He also started a Vedanta College. He is one of pioneers of journalism in India. He published many periodicals. He spent his entire life fighting against the social evils. His works were later continued by Devendranatha Tagore and Keshava Chandra Sen.

Let us know- Mughal Badshah gave the title 'Raja' to Ram Mohan Roy in 1829.

Athmaram Panduranga (Prarthana Samaj 1867 CE)

Prarthana Samaj was established by Athmaram Panduranga. It is a major reformation society to start in Bombay after Brahmo Samaj. Balwagle, N.G. Chandrawkar and M.G. Ranade were its important leaders. They concentrated on issues of widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and improving the status of women and development of exploited classes. They established homes for orphans and destitutes. They also opened schools for widow emancipation.



M.G. Ranade

Mahatma Jyothiba Phule (Satyashodhak Samaj 1873 CE)

Non Brahmin Movement was started in Maharashtra by Mahatma Jyothiba Phule. He established Satyashodak Samaj to create awareness among downtrodden classes of Maharashtra. He opened schools for orphans, destitutes and widows. He published a book titled 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery) in order to criticize the Brahminical supremacy and initiate a dialogue



**Mahatma
Jyothiba Phule**

on it. He opened a school for girls with his wife Savithribai Phule. By opening a rehabilitation home for Child widows, he tried to prevent infanticide cases. He also encouraged widow remarriage. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had considered him as his philosophical guide.

“Young Bengali Movement” :

The work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for the reformation of Indian society motivated many youth of Bengal. This initiated the ‘Tarun Bengal Movement’. An Anglo-Indian youth named Henry Vivian led this movement. He gave a call to the youth to have individuality and rationality. Then Indian society did not respond much to this call.

Swami Dayananda Saraswathi (Arya Samaj 1875 CE)

Swami Dayananda Saraswathi established Arya Samaj. His first name was Moolashankara. He aimed at establishing an ideal society inspired by the society during Vedic period. In this background, Dayananda Saraswathi gave call ‘Go back to Vedas’. He criticized idol worship, untouchability and child marriage. He also encouraged intercaste marriages and widow remarriages. He advocated worship of ‘One Supreme God’.



Swami Dayananda Saraswathi

Dayananda Saraswathi published his thoughts in ‘Sathyartha Prakash’. Arya Samaj apart from working towards educating the Indians, also motivated the freedom struggle. Lala Hansraj, a leader of Arya Samaj, established ‘Dayananda Anglo Vedic School’ in Lahore. Nationalist leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajapath Rai and others were deeply influenced by the philosophy and thinking of Arya Samaj. In order to bring the

converted people back into Hindu Dharma, Shraddhananda, a disciple of Dayananda started 'Shuddhi Movement'.

Dayananda Sarswathi opposed authority to Brahmins based on their birth. He had declared that all, including women, have the right to learn Veda. He advocated the worship of cow. He wanted to motivate Swadeshi awareness in Indians.



Swami Vivekananda :

‘Arise, awake, stop not till you reach the goal’ was the message given to Indian youth by Vivekananda. Narendranatha Dutta was his first name. He was born in Calcutta in 1863 January 12th. He was the disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. He later took Sanyasa. After the death of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa he had the responsibility of guiding his disciples. His talk at First World Religious Convention, Chicago, in 1893 brought him fame and recognition. He appreciated many of the achievements of the west and equality of women.

Vivekananda traversed across India on foot and was deeply moved by the plight of Indians. “As long as people of India are in the clutches of poverty and hunger, I will take birth again and again in India to eradicate them”, he declared.



Ramakrishna Paramahamsa



Swami Vivekananda

Pandith Keshavachandra Vidyasagar started a Sanskrit college for non brahmins in 1856. Widow re-marriage was held at Calcutta under the leadership of Vidyasagar..

He established Ramakrishna Mission to continue service

to humanity. He had a great concern for women and said “Welfare of women is the welfare of our country”. He gave call for the service to the poor people (Daridra Narayana). He dreamt of upliftment of India.

Bala Gangadhar Tilak has called Swami Vivekananda as “the father of Indian Nationalism”. Many people including Subhas Chandra Bose were influenced by his writings.

Before going to Chicago, Swami Vivekananda had visited princely state of Mysuru. Chamaraja Wodeyar X invited him to his palace and lent financial support for his visit to Chicago. Mysuru Wodeyer opened three separate schools for Dalits on Swami Vivekananda’s advice.

Activity: Collect Information about Swami Vivekananda’s talk at World Religion Conference at Chicago.

Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott (Theosophical Society 1875 C.E.)



H.P. Blavatsky



Dr. Annie Besant

Theosophical Society was established by H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in Newyork in 1875 CE. The international centre of the society was started at Adyar near Madras. Later

Dr. Annie Besant became its president. H.P. Blavatsky was a good writer and has expressed her ideas on Humanism, Human Brotherhood, Philosophy, comparative religion and Truth of Nature eloquently.

Dr. Annie Besant was influenced by the Indian culture and translated Bhagavadgita to English. She published 'New India' a newspaper named. She led the Theosophical Movement strongly in India.

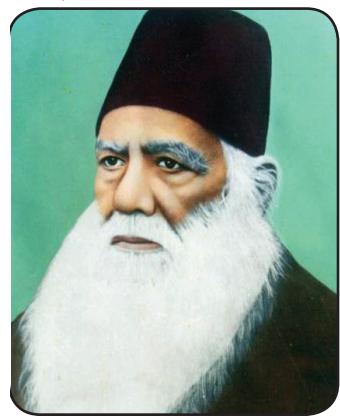
Objectives of theosophical society:

1. To inculcate universal brotherhood, by eliminating discrimination.
2. To Study Dharma, philosophy and science through comparative approach.
3. To investigate the hidden aspects of nature and hidden power in human beings.

Dr. Annie Besant started Central Hindu College in Banaras. Later it became Banaras Hindu University. She established an organization 'torch bearers' to eradicate child marriage and superstitions. She later started Home Rule Movement too. She was the first woman president of Indian National Congress.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Alighar Movement)

Most of the Muslims were suspicious of the Western Education and also believed that it is against the interest of their religion. In 1863 CE, Nawab Abdul Lateef had started 'Mohammedan Literary Society'. He tried to spread English education among muslims through it, and also tried to bring in harmony among Hindus and Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmed



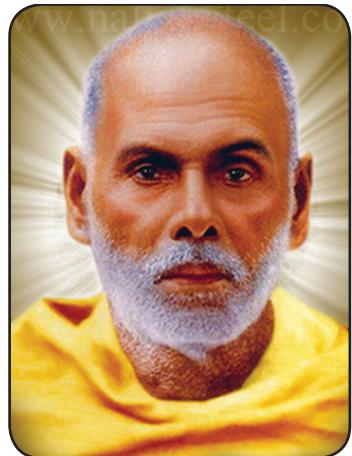
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Khan provided this attempt the form of a movement. He was born in Delhi in 1817 CE and was a judiciary officer in the East India Company. He wanted muslim youth to have proper employment in the company government by getting good education. He always believed that the muslim community is missing an opportunity by missing English education.

As a social reformer, he opposed Purdha System, Polygamy and divorce systems. In order to translate English literature into Urdu, he established 'Translation Society'. Later, it became 'Scientific Society'. In order to promote rationality among Muslims he began publishing a newspaper 'Aligarh Institute Gazette'. It was published in English and Urdu languages. He started Muhammedan Anglo Oriental College in 1875 CE. It became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

Sri Narayana Guru:

His influence is considerable in Karnataka. Sri Narayana Guru is an important saint and a social reformer. He was born in a Ezhava family in Travancore in 1854. He established 'Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam' in 1903. Through this institution, he tried for the social, economical, cultural, educational development of communities like Ezhava and other downtrodden communities. He opposed caste system and animal sacrifice. He opened Sanskrit colleges and provided Sanskrit education irrespective of caste. He built around thirty temples in Kerala which were open to all including untouchables. He established a good library in all the temples. He declared 'One God, One Religion.



Sri Narayana Guru

Activity: Collect more information about Narayana Guru and Periyar, who started Self Respect Movement 1920s.

WOMAN SOCIAL REFORMERS :

Madam H.P. Blavatsky, Annie Besant, Savithribai Phule, Tharabai Shinde, Pandith Ramabai are the main Indian social women reformers of India.

Savithribai Phule :

Savithribai Phule was the prominent social and education reformer and a poetess. She started a school for Girls in Pune along with her husband Jyothiba Phule and also worked as a teacher in that school. She tried to stop infanticide by opening a rehabilitation centre for child widows. She fought against gender discrimination and caste system. For this, she had to face resistance from the society.



Savithribai phule

She shouldered the responsibility of social struggle waged by her husband Jyothiba Phule. She led 'Sathyashodhak Samaj' after the death of her husband Jyothiba Pule. While treating the patients of plague along with her son, she died of it.

Tharabai Shinde :

Tharabai Shinde is the first woman fighter of Maharashtra. She was a member of Sathyashodak Samaj of Jyothiba Phule and participated actively in the social struggles of the samaj. She supported protection of child widows and widow remarriages. She has opposed the exploitation of women in her book 'Stri Purush Tulana'.



Tharabai Shinde

Pandith Ramabai :

Pandith Ramabai was the famous Christian Reformer of India. She was born in Gangamoola of Western Ghats as the daughter of Ananthashastri Dongri and Lakshmibai. She received education which was against the practice. She accepted Christianity while studying in England. She dedicated her life for the betterment of women of India and established 'Mukti Mission' in 1889. This institution is active till today and provides rehabilitation to widows, orphans and alcoholic addicts.



Pandith Ramabai

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. _____ started Samvada Koumudi.
2. _____ wrote the book Gulamagiri.
3. Dayananda Anglo Vedic College in Lahore was started by _____.
4. _____ started Mukti Mission for the upliftment of women.

II Answer the following in one sentence:

1. Who was called as 'Father of Indian Modernism'?
2. Who was Mahadeva Govinda Ranade?
3. Who was the founder of Sathyashodhak Samaj?
4. 'Awake arise, stop not till you reach the goal' -who gave this message?

5. Who was Dr. Annie Besant?
6. Who was the leader for Aligarh Movement?
7. Name the institution started by Sri Narayana Guru?
8. Who was the author of Stri purush Tulana?
9. Who was a well known Christian social reformer?

III. Discuss in groups and answer the following questions:

1. Write a note on social and religious reformation efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
2. What is the role of Savithribai Phule in social reformation?
3. What are the objectives of Theosophical society?
4. What is the role of Syed Ahmed Khan in reforming Muslim community?
5. What were the measures taken by Narayana Guru in reforming backward communities?
6. What was the role of Ramabai in the reformation of women?

IV Match the following:

A

1. Swami Vivekananda
2. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
3. Syed Ahmed Khan
4. Jyothiba Phule
5. Dr. Annie Besant

B

- a) Aligarh Movement
- b) Sathyashodhak Society
- c) Theosophical society
- d) Arya Samaj
- e) Ramakrishna Mission

V. Discuss:

“Upliftment of women is the upliftment of nation”.
Discuss the relevance of this statement.

Activity: Read the biographies of M.G. Ranade, Jyothiba Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Sri Narayana Guru.

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**LESSON
05**

FREEDOM STRUGGLE



Introduction

Indians fought many battles for their freedom. This is an important milestone in the history of modern India. Portuguese, Dutch, French and British colonialists established their trade centres in India. They exploited Indians continuously. Indians raised their voice against the aggressive policy, injustice, economic exploitation of the colonialists. They determined to drive away the British from India. Thus they set themselves for the fight. Different phases of the freedom struggle are explained here.

Competencies

- 1] To know about the early protests of Indians against the British.
- 2] To understand the causes that led to India's first war of Independence.
- 3] To commemorate the struggle of the important leaders in India's first war of Independence.
- 4] To understand important reasons that led to the development of Nationalism during the 19th century.
- 5] To understand ideological stances and policies of moderates, radicals and revolutionaries.
- 6] To feel the pride in the principles of Non-Violence and Satyagraha, which Gandhiji implemented against the British.
- 7] To appreciate leadership qualities, courage, truthfulness, simplicity, humanity and humbleness of Gandhiji.

1. Early Protests against the British:

Indians protested against the British dominance. As Mir Jafar failed to fulfill the demands of the British he was dismissed from power. His nephew, Mir Qasim, was also cheated by the British. Anglo-Mysuru wars took place between 1767-1799 CE. The Anglo-Maratha war took place between 1775 and 1818 CE. The British attacked Sikh, Afghan, Nepal and Burmese and established supremacy over the sub continent. Such struggles happened in Karnataka also.

In 1800 CE, Dondiwagh revolted against the British. But Aurther Wellesley arrested Wagh with the help of Marathas and Nizam and killed him. In 1819 CE, a Zamindar named Veerappa of Koppala revolted against the Nizam and was suppressed by the British.

Diwakara Deekshit and Balaji Deshpande of Sindagi in Raichur revolted against the British and collected the land taxes on their own and they were arrested and imprisoned by the British. From 1824 to 1830 CE Rani Chennamma of Kittur of Belagavi district waged war with the British and died a warrior's death. Her committed follower Sangolli Rayanna also did the same thing.

Revolts happened in Badami, Bidanoor town and Kodagu. The British could easily contain these revolts and strengthened their power. All these revolts were armed revolts. Many such incidents happened before the First War of Independence.

2. First War of Indian Independence (1857-58)

The year 1857 is an important milestone in the history of modern India. While the British considered this historical

event as a mere 'Sepoy Mutiny', Indian nationalists proclaimed it as the 'first war of Indian Independence'. It was a great war against the British imperialism. Soldiers and citizens fought to remove the British imperialism completely from India.

Causes:

The economic system of India had been weakened by the long-term rule of the British. People were in utter distress. Farmers were crushed under the burden of heavy taxes. Cottage industries got destroyed gradually, various occupations which were dependent since generations, lost strength and people became resourceless. Thus they set themselves to fight against the British. The factors that inspired the people to fight can be divided into political, economical, social, religious, administrative and military causes.

1. Political causes:

Many kings and Nawabs were brought under the terms of Lord Wellesley's 'Subsidiary Alliance' and Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' policies and were dethroned. Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Awadh are the states that were victimised under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. In addition, pension of some kings was withheld. The titles of kings were revoked. Naturally, these things disturbed the feelings of rulers as well as common people of India.

2. Administrative causes:

A new administrative system was created where the British officers occupied all the major civil and military posts. The role of mediators (brokers) was too much in the administration.

The rule of the law resulted in the collapse of social hierarchy. The people did not like English which became the language of administration in place of Persian.

3. Economic causes:

British utilized their political power to loot the economic wealth of India for their profit. Business interest of the British destroyed cottage and other local industries of India. Land revenue policy was exploitative. The status and source of income of Talukdars and Zamindars were snatched away. There was a huge outward movement of wealth. Commercialization of agriculture made the farmers feeble. Terrible draughts of those days took away the lives of millions of people. These factors drove India into the pit of poverty.



Bahadur Shah



Traditional Loom

4. Social and Religious causes:

Social and religious factors led to the explosion of revolt. British criticised Indians as 'primitives who have no culture and civilization.' They used to call Indians as 'pig' and 'black

people'. Indians were not allowed in hotels and clubs that were under the supervision of the British. At the entrance of these institutions, there used to be boards declaring "Entry of dogs and Indians prohibited". The attempts by the British to abolish Sati system and child marriage and support of widow remarriage made the Indians feel that they were unnecessarily interfering in their social life. The arrival of railways irked the high caste Indians. The issue of all travelling in one bogie enraged the upper caste Indians.

5. Military causes:

The Indian soldiers in the British army were unhappy. They were not allowed to wear their traditional and religious symbols and headgears. They were paid a meagre salary and had no promotion options. But the wages were high for the British officers and were provided good facilities. The Indian soldiers were assigned to distant places without any additional pay. As per the Lord Canning's 'Common Civil Rules Act', the Soldiers were expected to work in distant places as per the orders. This created resentment in the Indian soldiers.

6. Immediate causes:

The time was getting ripe for the people to revolt. A single spark was needed to raise huge flames. Introduction of a new gun (Enfield rifle) in the year 1857 in the army became an immediate reason for the revolt. Before loading the cartridges it was necessary to rip the paper cover with the teeth. The rumour was spread all over like a wildfire that the paper covers were coated either with pig's fat or cow's fat. This hurt the religious sentiments of Hindu and Muslims. Soldiers who refused to use it were punished.

Momentum of the revolt:

The revolt began on 10th May, 1857 in Meerut. Afterwards it spread intensely throughout the provinces of North India. Before the explosion of the revolt, Mangal Pandey an Indian soldier of Barakpur (Bengal), refusing to use the gun smeared with fat, openly shot dead a British officer. Later, he was also killed. At the same time in Meerut, Indian soldiers killed Europeans at sight. These furious soldiers rushed to Delhi shouting 'Maro parangiko' which meant kill Europeans. In Delhi these enraged soldiers crowned old and weak Mughal King Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India.



Mangal Pandey

Parangi: Parangi is a word of Persian origin. It is used in Urdu and Hindi to despise the Europeans.

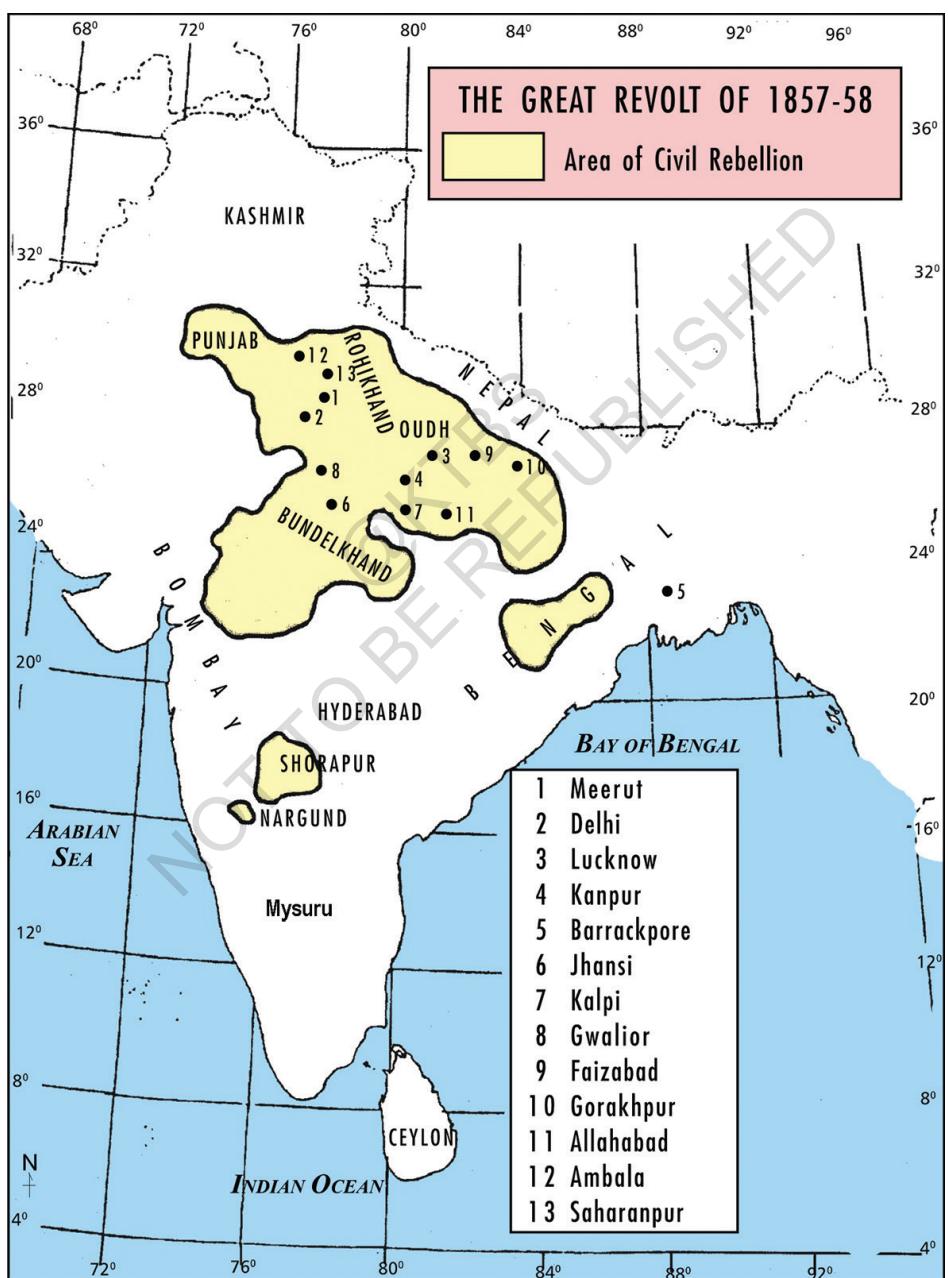
Within a short time the revolt spread widely. Important centres of revolution were Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi and Ara of Bihar.

The revolts took place under the leadership of colonel Bakht Khan in Delhi, Nana Saheb and Tatya Tope in Kanpur, Begam Hazarath Mahal in Lucknow, Lakshmi Bai in Jhansi and Kunwar Singh in Bihar. The British suppressed these revolts one by one. These revolts were not restricted to North India only; they even entered into



Lakshmi Bai

South India. In Karnataka Bhimrao of Mundaragi, tribal Bedas of Halagali, Venkatappa Nayaka IV of Surapur and Babasaheb of Naragund were the prominent ones to raise their voice. Though the revolts had spread all over India, they were suppressed in a very short duration by the British.



Activity: Collect the information about the queen of Jhansi, Lakshmi Bai's war against the British.



Kunwar Singh

Nana Saheb

Consequences:

Though the struggle failed, it created a long lasting effect. As a consequence of these revolts the rule of East India Company ended and the Queen of Britain took over the reign of India. In 1858 queen Victoria of Britain made a proclamation that there would be no more interference into the religious freedom of Indians.

The struggles of 1857-58 further led to the rise of Modern National Movement. It proved to be an eternal inspiration for the future wars of independence.

The Nature of the Great Revolt of 1857:

British historians have considered the 1857 struggle of Indians as a mere 'Sepoy Mutiny'. But Indian national historians declared it as a great revolt of the people and called it 'The First War of Indian Independence'.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was the first among those who called it the first war of Indian independence. Even Pattabhi Sitaramaiah stated it as the first war of Indian independence. It was a combined effort of almost all the communities of the nation.

The struggle of 1857 created a new political consciousness in the history of India. As a result, anti imperialistic movements took birth and developed in different forms. Those who lost their lives in these fights became the household names. One should remember the sacrifices of these great people.

I. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. What were the immediate causes for the outbreak of first war of independence?
2. Who was Mangal Pandey?
3. State any one effect of the first war of independence.
4. Who was the first nationalist to call the struggle of 1857 as the first war of independence?
5. Which Mughal king participated in the first war of independence?
6. Name the woman leader who fought in the first war of independence?

II. Discuss in groups and answer:

1. List out the causes for the outbreak of first war of Indian independence.
2. Name the leaders of Karnataka who participated in the first war of Indian independence.

Activity: Read the biographies of the revolutionaries like Mangal Pandey, Jhansi Laxmibai, Tatya Tope, Nana Saheb, Begum Hazrath Mahal, Kunwar Singh, Mundaragi Bheemarao etc.

3. The Freedom Movement: (1885-1919)

Policies of exploitation implemented by the British in the second half of 19th century paved way for the budding of nationalism. Newly educated class, who got English education, understood the real motives of British administration. Farmers, tribals and other classes, who were ill treated by the British, were waiting for a stern uprising against the British.

1. Growth of Nationalism :

India is a land of diverse cultures. It has a long cultural and historical heritage. These laid an ideological foundation for the growth of nationalism in the second half of 19th century. Nationalism is the germination of the feeling 'we are one' in the minds of the people of a distinct geographical area.

The lack of proper co-ordination among the Indians in 1857's first war of independence resulted in a failure. This enabled the conscious Indians to get organised. Gradually it turned into a national movement. Various factors inspired the growth of nationalism. They are as follows:

1. Introduction of Western Education And Modern Science:

By reading thought provoking works of Europe, Indians, who were educated in English, understood the national political tendencies. The concepts like liberty, equality and

fraternity which took birth in Europe politically motivated them and instilled a desire for freedom in them. The educated people disproved the British calculation 'Indians who have learnt English will stay in support'.

2. Uniform Administrative System:

The British brought India under Uniform Administrative System. As a result, Indians who were confined to uniform rules felt that they were equal. Likewise, in one united voice all Indians opposed various acts and laws implemented by the British which were annoying people. This led to the growth of nationalistic consciousness among the Indians.

3. Economic Exploitation :

Through their economic policies, the British remained responsible for the decline of trade, agriculture and industries in India. They converted land into a commodity. Dadabhai Navroji exposed the way British were looting the wealth of India through his '**Drain of Wealth**' theory.

4. Realization of Heritage :

Foreign scholars like Sir William Jones, H. T. Cole Brook, Max Muller, Cunningham etc. through their study enabled Indians to know about the historical, cultural heritage of India. Thereby it was confirmed to the Indians that the heritage of India was in no way inferior to that of Greek or Rome. Thus the roots of nationalism in the form of knowledge entered into the deeper layers.

5. Social-Religious Movements :

Social reformers of the 19th century such as Rajaram

Mohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, Swami Vivekananda and others advocated the importance of education to the deprived and exploited communities of India. While Dayananda Saraswati sowed the ideology of swarajya and swadeshi, Vivekananda awoke the stagnant society. This brought a new perspective for the growth of nationalism. This made the learned people more creative.

6. Inspiration of the First War of Independence:

This event enabled the Indians to be politically better organised. In addition, fearless crusaders like Mangal Pandey, Laxmibai, Hazrath Mahal and others, who became martyrs of the war, set themselves as everlasting inspirations for the next generation of leaders.

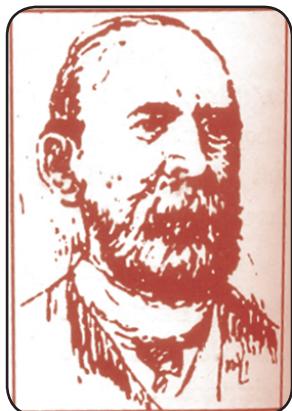
7. Racial Discrimination :

British believed that they were supreme and considered Indians the most uncivilized. All the higher posts in administration were reserved only for the British. This naturally created unanimity among the Indians, who were exploited by these rules and policies alike. All Indians in one voice opposed the cruel laws and doctrines, which were inhuman. Thus, these factors led to the growth of national consciousness called unity.

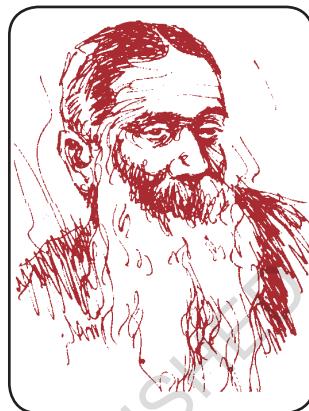
2. Indian National Congress: (1885)

Indian national congress was the dream child of retired British civil servant Allen Octavian Hume. It was established in the year 1885 in Mumbai. Umesh Chandra Banerji was the first president of the congress. There were 72 members

in the first convention of the Congress. Most of them were lawyers, journalists and upper class people. Infact, it was the first political platform that boosted the national movement.



Allen Octavian Hume
British civil servant



Umesh Chandra Banerji
First President, Congress

A Few Presidents of India National Congress



Syed Badrudhin Tyabji



Firozshah Mehta

Objectives of the Indian National Congress :

- To bring together and build a strong bonding between the political activists of different parts of the nation.
- To establish national unity.

- To formulate public opinion by placing the demands of the people before the government.
- To generate nationalism in place of provincialism.

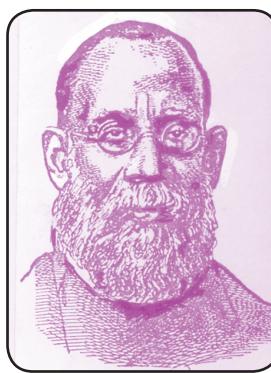
3. **Age of Moderates :**

The leaders who led Indian national congress in the beginning are called as moderates. The period between 1885 and 1905 is often considered as the age of moderates. They had faith in the constitution. Being loyal to the British rule, they followed the method of praying, pleading and agitating. Along with this they tried to persuade the British for social, political and economic reformations. The prominent moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerji, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Mahadev Govind Ranade and others.

Because of the struggle of these moderates, Indians were able to enter legislative assembly. It was due to their efforts, the truth that the British were the main reason for the pathetic condition of India came to light. At this stage, by getting trained in political aptitude, Indians created a national perspective for anti British protest.



**Dadabhai
Naoroji**



**Surendranath
Banerji**



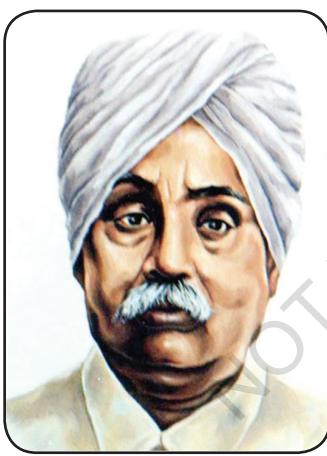
**Gopalkrishna
Gokhale**

Important Moderate Leaders:

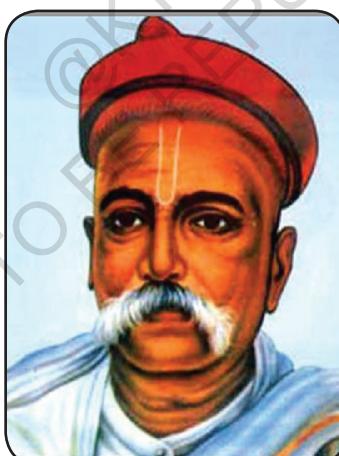
Demands of the Moderates:

Freedom of speech and publication, separation of the judiciary from executive, reduction in military expenses, installation of primary, secondary and technical education, cancellation of 'ban on weapons' act, provision of banking, irrigation, medical and health facilities, complete cancellation of tax on salt, conducting of I.C.S. examinations simultaneously in England and India, creating representations for Indians in central and provincial legislative assembly, appointing Indians to higher posts etc.

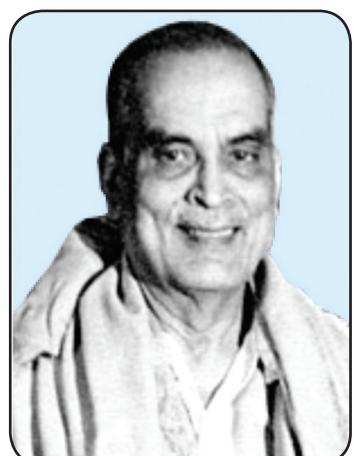
4. Age of Radicals: (1905-1919)



Lala Lajapath Roy
(**Lal**)



Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(**Bal**)



Bipin Chandra Pal
(**Pal**)

The moderates were unable to reach the common people. The methods of praying and pleading of the moderates were ridiculed by the radicals as the policy of mendicancy. Youths could not get attracted towards them. A new group emerged in the congress which questioned the 'wait and see' policy of

these moderates. They were the radicals. Lala Lajapath Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the leaders of this group and were popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal. The period between 1905 and 1919 is considered as the age of radicals.

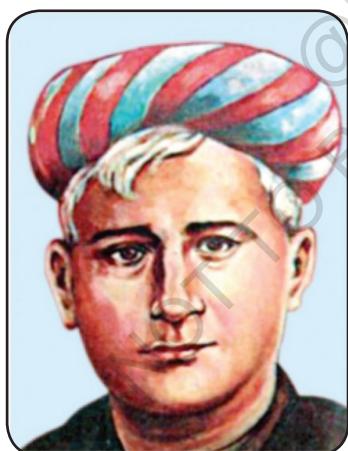
Reason that led to the growth of radicals:

- Ignoring Indians for higher posts in administration.
- Lord Curzon's indulgence in communal politics by dividing Bengal in 1905
- The defeat of Russia in the hands of a small nation Japan in 1905 created confidence that Asians could defeat Europeans
- Indians were inspired by the revolutionary movements which were active in Ireland, Russia, China, Turkey, Egypt and others.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a great patriot. His intensity of desire for freedom could be sensed in his proclamation 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'. He brought people close and intact by introducing Ganesh and Shivaji festivals. He published newspapers like 'Maratha' and 'Kesari' and inspired the people politically. Bipin Chandra Pal started the daily 'New India' while Aurobindo started 'Vande Mataram'. Lala Lajapat Roy was popular as 'the Lion of Punjab'. He roared, 'We get Swaraj as a right and not as alms'. Bipin Chandra Pal organised 'mass protest' in Bengal. Another important radical leader was Aurobindo Ghosh. He adopted the radical methods like boycotting foreign goods, using only swadeshi goods and opening national schools.

5. Partition of Bengal: (1905)

An important event that inspired the national struggle of the radicals was the partition of Bengal in 1905. The British were anxious as the wave of nationalism in Bengal was getting a strong impetus. Hence, in order to bring down the rigour of nationalism, Lord Curzon attempted to divide Bengal by separating Hindus and Muslims on the basis of religious differences. In opposition to this division 16th October 1905 was observed as National Mourning Day throughout Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore sang the song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' as the national song. Bankim Chandra's 'Vande Mataram' became the song of the patriots. To signify the unity of Bengal, Hindus and Muslims exchanged rakhis. Unable to withstand the strong protest, the British had to cancel the partition in 1911.



Bankim Chandra Chatterji



Lord Curzon

6. Establishment of Muslim League (1906)

The British always tried to keep the Muslims away from the national movement by using divide and rule policy. Right from the day of establishment of Indian National Congress, British were encouraging Muslims to establish a separate

organisation to protect the interests of their community. In 1906, a Muslim Committee met the then viceroy of India, Lord Minto. Inspired by the meeting, Sir Aga Khan, Nawab Salimulla of Dhaka and others established the Indian Muslim League in Dhaka (capital of present Bangladesh) in 1906.

7. Surat Crisis (1907)

On the ground of controversy over Bengal partition, the radicals held agitations on swadeshi and prohibition of foreign goods. The moderates wanted to confine the protest only to Bengal. Moreover, they were not ready for the direct confrontation with the government. This led to the outburst of differences between the moderates and the radicals giving way to political confusions in the congress. In the 1907 congress session held at Surat, congress was split into two between moderates and radicals.

After the split of the congress the government took severe punitive measures against the radicals. Several of the radicals were sent to jail, a few were sent on exile. Tilak was given black water punishment and was sent to Mandalay jail (Burma).

To make the radicals politically inactive, the British tried to win the favour of the moderates and Muslims by giving greater representation in the legislature. To carry out this intention Morley-Minto reforms were implemented in 1909. In this act they created a separate election constituency for the Muslims. Meanwhile First World War broke out (1914). This gave a new force to the national movement. In 1916 Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant organised Home Rule movement.

Home Rule:

This movement was inspired by Irish Home Rule movement. Its main objective was to bring self-government in India. Tilak and Annie Besant started Home Rule movements separately in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in the year 1916.

8. Rowlatt Act (1919)

In December 1917 a committee was formed under the guidance of justice Rowlatt. Its purpose was to suppress the revolutionary activities in India. Ultimately, the Rowlatt Act was implemented in February 1919. According to this act, on account of suspicion, government could arrest any person without giving any reason. Without prior notice the government could search any person or his house. The arrested person couldn't even appoint a lawyer. Hence Indians opposed this act very strongly.

9. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

No sooner did Gandhiji start Satyagraha against the Rowlatt act, agitations began in various parts of Punjab. On 13th April 1919, a meeting was called in Jallianwala Bagh garden, a little distance away from Golden Temple in Amritsar. The intention was to demonstrate against the arrest of their leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kichloo and Dr. Satyapal in the meeting.

The security officer of Amritsar General Dyer, in order to teach a lesson to the protesting people, ordered to open fire at the unarmed innocent people after closing the only exit of the park. Taken by surprise, the crowd fell in panic. As per the government report only 379 people had been killed. In reality the number of deaths were higher than what the report said.



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Scene

10. Revolutionary Nationalism

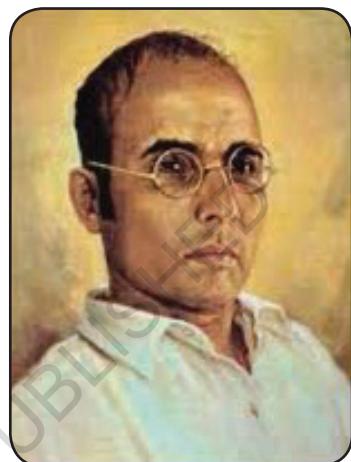
Some of the radicals set themselves for armed revolution. They were called as 'Revolutionary Nationalists'. Their aim was to fetch, at the earliest, complete freedom for India. Intense patriotism and a tendency to sacrifice was the basic concept of revolutionary nationalism.

Vasudev Balavant Phadke was the first among the revolutionaries who formed secret organization. Damodar and Balakrishna Chapekar brothers were the intimate associates of this secret organization. Both of them were arrested and hanged till death.

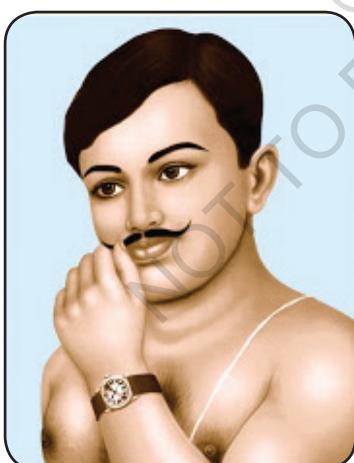
The other noteworthy revolutionaries of the nation were Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh. Khudiram was the first martyr to be hanged in the history of Indian freedom struggle (1908). At that time his age was just 19 years.



Khudiram Bose



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar



Chandrashekhar Azad



Bhagat Singh

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was another revolutionary. In 1899, he set up the first secret organization 'Mitramela'. The British government sentenced him for life imprisonment

and sent him to Andaman jail. After independence Indian government erected his statue in Andaman jail where he endured brutal physical tortures. Chandrashekhar Azad joined 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' and was an associate in some cases like the Kakori conspiracy, bombing the legislative assembly hall and firing at British officer Sanderson in Lahore.

In order to escape the British soldiers Azad fought all alone with a small pistol. On finding the last bullet in his pistol he shot himself to keep his vow of not getting arrested by the British till death. Many martyrs such as: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Bhagavati Charan, and Gayaprasad, sacrificed themselves to release India from the clutches of British.

Bhagat Singh joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and became its principal secretary. In 1929 Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev bombed central legislative assembly, Delhi. These three were caught, tried and hanged in Lahore Central Jail. Bhagat Singh was the first Indian to give the call Inquilab Zindabad (long live the revolution).

Important dates:

Establishment of Indian National Congress	1885
Age of Moderates	1885-1905
Age of Radicals	1905-1919
Partition of Bengal	1905
Establishment of Muslim League	1906
Surat Crisis	1907
Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1919

I. Answer the following in a sentence:

1. What is Nationalism?
2. By whom and when was the Indian National Congress established?
3. When did the partition of Bengal take place?
4. What was the famous proclamation made by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
5. When was the Indian Muslim League established?
6. Who were the national leaders popularly known as 'Lal, Bal, Pal'?
7. Who started Home Rule movement?
8. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place? Who was the British Police Officer responsible for this tragedy?
9. Name the secret revolutionary organisation.
10. Who gave the call 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

II. Discuss in groups and answer:

1. Name the factors responsible for the rise of Indian Nationalism.
2. List out the objectives of Indian National Congress.
3. What was the role of revolutionaries in the war of Indian Independence?

Activities:

1. Read the biography of Dadabhai Navoroji and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

2. Collect pictures and information of the revolutionaries and prepare an album.
3. Read the biographies of the following revolutionaries; write an article and display it on the bulletin board of your school.

Vasudev Balavant Phadke, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Madam Kama

3. The Gandhian Age (1919-1947 CE)

We remember Mahatma Gandhiji with love as 'Bapu'. He was the great leader in India's Freedom struggle. He dedicated himself to eradicate untouchability and achieve harmony of Hindus and Muslims. This period of political struggle under his leadership was called 'Gandhian Age' (1919-1947 CE)

1. Mahatma Gandhi

Non violence and Sathyagraha were the weapons of Gandhiji's struggle. He converted the freedom struggle into a Mass Movement. Simplicity, Truthfulness and Pious Behaviour were his main success traits.

Early life

Gandhiji was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porabandar in Gujarat state. His father was Karam Chand Gandhi, mother was Puthalibai.

The prominent books which influenced Gandhi's life: Bhagavadgita, John Ruskin's Unto this Last, Leo Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is Within You and Satya Harishchandra's Drama.

Gandhiji in South Africa

Gandhi had his primary education in Porabandar. He went to England for higher education. He got law degree in Britain. In 1891 he returned to India and involved in his lawyer profession in Rajkot and Mumbai. Later on as per the invitation of Dada Abdullah Company he went to South Africa as legal advisor. While in South Africa Gandhiji was shocked to see Indians as they were living in lower level. 'White' government racial policy was condemned by him. Through the routes of sathyagraha and non-violence he succeeded in changing government's racial prejudice.

The theory of sathyagraha has been joined by two Sanskrit words: 'Satya' means real fact. 'Agraha' means compulsion. This means "stand firmly by the side of truth".

Activity: Collect more information about sathyagraha and non-violent movements which were done by Gandhi in South Africa.

Initial Political Life : In 1915 CE, after Gandhi returned to India he established Sabaramathi Ashram in 1916 CE. As per the guidance of his political guru Gopalkrishna Gokhale he toured through out India and got to see the sorrowful condition of people. He fought for the farmers in Champaran and Kheda.

Champaran: The grouse of farmers against the planters of Champaranya has a long history. The planters were putting pressure on the farmers to Indigo. Gandhiji started

Sathyagraha against the planters in 1917 CE. Finally, the problems of the farmers got solved. Babu Rajendraprasad emerged as a leader through this movement.

Kheda farmers struggle: Kheda was the main district of Gujarat State. In 1918 CE farmers were economically ruined due to the failure of crops. Hence, they appealed for the exemption of land tax for that year. The government rejected their appeal and insisted on collecting the tax. As a result, the farmers agitated against this move. Gandhiji extended his support to this movement and asked the farmers not to pay the land tax. Finally, the government announced only who could afford to pay the tax can pay. Gandhiji accepted this and agreed to take back Sathyagraha. Sardar Vallabhai Patel emerged as a leader out of this movement.

Gandhi in freedom fighting

The year 1919 is an important milestone in the history of freedom fighting. This year Gandhiji entered the Indian political field. He had realized that pushing out the British by physical strength alone is impossible. In 1919, he led movements against Rowlet Act and the massacre at Jallian Walabagh. He also provided leadership to Khilafath Movement. His goal was to establish harmony among Hindus and Muslims.

What is Khilafath Movement?

Turkey empire was under the hands of Khalif. Khalif was the supreme religious leader to all Muslims of the World. Turkey stood against Britain in First World War and was defeated. Arabia, Jordan, Iraq which were part of Turkey became independent states.

In 1919 leader Kamal Pasha pushed out Khalifs and came to power in Turkey. The Muslims of India reacted to this and launched a Movement against the British and in favour of Khalif. This is called Khilafath Movement. Gandhiji led the movement. Muhammad Ali and Shaukath Ali (Ali brothers) were the main leaders of this movement.

2. Non Co-operation Movement (1920-1922)

Non Co-operation movement was started in 1920 CE under the leadership of Gandhiji. He gave a call to people not to co-operate with the administration and also press for Swaraj. As a part of this movement, people boycotted courts, educational institutions, legislative assemblies and the British products. The government programmes were also boycotted and titles given by the government were returned.

The prominent leaders like Chittarajan Das, Motilal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose joined this movement. The people from all walks of life who were attracted by the non-violence and Sathyagraha joined the movement. Students, farmers and women participated in this movement. This was a novel experience for Indians. Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood and Gandhiji returned his 'Kaiser - e - Hind' award. In order to suppress this movement, the government adopted violent methods. Enraged people indulged in violence and burnt twenty two policemen alive in a police station in Chauri Chaura in 1922. Gandhiji was upset and sad with this.

From 1924 to 1929, Gandhiji engaged himself in popularizing Khadi and uplifting Harijans. The national movements were continued under the leadership of Swarajya Party C.R.Dass and Motilal Nehru.

Gandhiji's Journals and important Books

My Experiments with Truth, Hind Swaraj, Satyagraha in South Africa are Gandhiji's important books. Harijan and Young India are the journals he edited.

Nehru Report (1927 CE)

The British challenged the Indian leadership to form a constitution that can be acceptable for all the Indians. An all party meeting was called and a committee was formed under the leadership of Motilal Nehru. The report expressed acceptance of self rule under the British rule and also expressed its desire for complete independence in the long run.

Simon Commission (1928 CE)

British Government sent Simon Commission to India to study 1919 reforms and to give report of its functions in Indian provinces. All members of commission were English and there was no representation of Indians in that commission.



Go back Simon Commission scene

So Indians by proclaiming 'Simon, Go Back' boycotted Simon Commission. The public agitation at Lahore took a serious turn. Lala Lajapath Roy was injured in police lathicharge and died later in 1928.

The Complete Independence (1929 CE) (Poorna Swaraj)

The youth leaders within the Indian National Congress rejected the Nehru report of self rule under the British and were led by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhaschandra Bose. They tabled the motion for 'Complete Independence' (Poorna Swaraj) in Lahore convention of Indian National Congress of 1929. It was decided to mark January 26th, 1930 as the Poorna Swaraj day. In order to keep the memory of this decision, it was decided to adopt the Constitution of Independent India on January 26th, 1950. This day is celebrated as The Republic Day.

Civil Disobedience Movement



Dandi March Scene

Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement with this famous Dandi March on March 12th, 1930 CE with chosen 78 followers. He walked about 375 kilometers from Sabaramathi Ashram to Gujarat's Dandi. The march aimed at producing salt on his own and break the law.

Civil Disobedience Movement quickly extended to other parts of the country. People participated in Harthal, boycotted foreign goods, advertised Khadi, protested in front of liquor shops, Forest Sathyagrahas were held and tax resistance continued. Salt Sathyagraha of Ankola achieved fame across India.

During the same period, the Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gafar Khan established 'Kudayith Kidmathigar' (Servants of the God) association. **Rani Gaidinliu**, a thirteen year old girl from Nagaland revolted against the British. This made the British to provide some political relief to Indians.

Round Table Conference (1930-1932)

After Dandi March British government organized three Round Table Conferences in London. Gandhiji participated on behalf of congress in Second Round Table conference. But these conferences failed to find solution for the Indian political problems.

But British Viceroy Ramsay MacDonald announced 'Communal Award' after Round Table Conference in 1932. According to it 'a separate constituency' was created for the depressed classes. This judgement was opposed by Gandhiji as it was aimed at breaking the unity among Indians. So, he started fast-unto-death at Yervada jail in Pune. Finally, Ambedkar and Gandhi reached Poona Pact in 1932 and the problem was solved.

In order to increase the representation of Indians in political and administrative areas of the government, the 'Government of India Act of 1935' was passed by the British.

Quit India Movement

Failure of Cripps Commission made Indians angry. Gandhiji called a meeting of congress in Mumbai on August 8, 1942 CE. The decision to start 'Quit India Movement' was taken here. The call to 'Do or Die' was given to Indians. The next day the government arrested Gandhiji and other leaders.



Quit India Movement

As the news of arrests spread, people started Harthals and protests against the British in schools, colleges and factories. The post offices, railway stations and police stations were raided by the angry mob. This movement was supported by farmers, students and workers.

The 'Quit India' movement failed to realize its immediate political goal. But it proved the desire among the Indians for independence. This was a major movement in the Gandhian phase of freedom struggle.

Subhas Chandra Bose and The Indian National Army (I.N.A.)

The role of Subhas Chandra Bose is unique in Indian freedom Movement. He was a talented student of Calcutta University. He got fourth rank in I.C.S. Exam that was held in London. Due to the inspiration of Chittaranjan Das, Subhas Chandra Bose was attracted to Freedom Movement. He was also inspired by the life and works of Swami Vivekananda.

Subhas Chandra Bose had a lot of reverence for Gandhi. But he opposed his political policy. Finally, he resigned from the Congress party in 1939 due to serious differences with Gandhi. He founded 'Forward Block' party.

By this time, the Second World War had started. The British kept Subhas Chandra Bose under house arrest due to his radical views. But Bose managed to escape from the house arrest and reached Berlin through Peshawar, Kabul and Moscow. Bose entered into an agreement with Hitler, the enemy of the British and secured his help to push the British out of India.



Subhas Chandra Bose

During this period, Japan had entered the Second World War. Around forty thousand Indian Soldiers were taken as prisoners of war by Japan. They were part of the British army. These imprisoned soldiers united under the leadership of Mohan Singh and formed 'Indian National Army' or Azad Hind Fauz. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Singapore and accepted the leadership of INA in 1943. Subhas was called as Netaji. An Independent Interim Government of India was founded in Singapore. This government was given recognition by Italy, Germany and Japan. By declaring 'Chalo Dilli' the INA attacked India from Burma and moved 150 miles into Indian Territory (the present Manipur) and hoisted

the tricoloured flag. But, Rangoon, the capital of Burma was captured by the British. This was a major setback to INA. Meanwhile, atomic bomb was dropped on two cities of Japan and Japan surrendered in 1945. Netaji who had boarded a plane on August 18th disappeared mysteriously.

INA failed to achieve its immediate political target. But, it has a unique place in the annals of Indian history. Netaji had given a call, "You give me blood, I'll give you freedom". INA stands an example of the extraordinary capacity of Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose. His adventurous journey to Moscow from Calcutta and then to Germany and from Germany to Japan in those difficult times is extraordinary. His aim was to free India with the help of enemies of the British. He has left a tradition of valour, bravery, adventure and a culture of national pride.

Ambedkar and his reforms



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar brought the issue of Social Independence to the forefront while India was fighting for political independence. He fought for the eradication of untouchability having experienced it in his early life.

Ambedkar was born in Mhow of the Central Province (present Madhya Pradesh) on April 14th, 1891. Father was Ramji Sakpal and mother was Bheembai. His childhood name was Bheemrao and he completed his studies locally. He completed his education at Elphinstone High School in Bombay. He completed his higher education at London School of Economics and earned his Ph.d from the Columbia University. He also got LLD and Bar at Law degrees. He cultivated an independent personality through his self study.

As he was born into an untouchable caste Mahar, he had experienced the pain of untouchability. He was convinced that 'only through Constitutional measures', the social evil untouchability can be eradicated. Hence, he launched various struggles against untouchability. Among them Mahad Movement and Entering the Kalaram temple of Nasik are important. He created awareness and self identity among the Dalits. He edited 'Mooka nayak' and 'Bahiskruth Bharat' periodicals to voice the issues of Dalits. He also established 'Bahiskruth Hithakarani Sabha'.

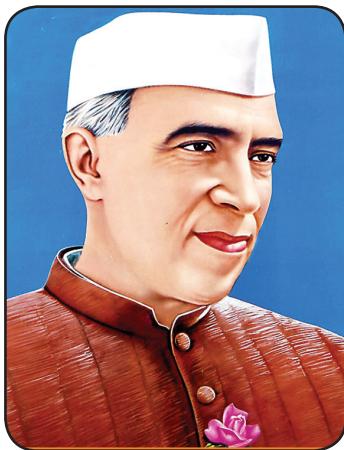
Ambedkar took part in all the three round table conferences that took place in London as a representative of Dalit classes. The British declared 'Communal Award' wherein a separate constituency was allotted for the Dalits in 1932. Gandhiji opposed this and sat on a hunger strike in Yeravada jail near Poona. Ambedkar and Gandhi arrived at an agreement and entered Poona Pact in 1932 that ended the conflict. Later, Ambedkar became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution. He is remembered as the 'Chief Architect of Indian Constitution'.

He was the first law minister of Independent India. He died on December 6th, 1956. He had accepted Buddhism few months before his death. 'Bharath Ratna was awarded to him posthumously in 1990. Ambedkar had called for 'Education, Organisation and Agitation'.

Socialists

The Socialist thoughts became popular during 1930s in and out of Congress party. By 1934, a Socialist Group had

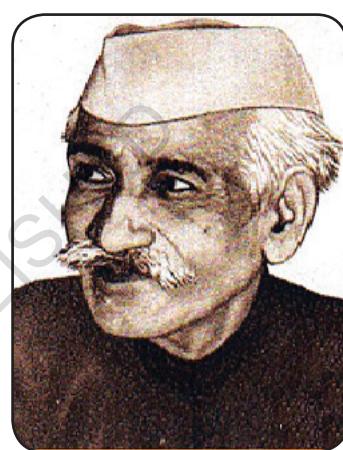
clearly emerged in the congress. Most of the socialists were younger generation. They established 'Congress Socialist Party'. Jayaprakash Narayan became its General Secretary. Acharya Narendra Dev, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were the other leaders. Though Nehru identified himself as Socialist, he was with Gandhiji.



Jawaharlal Nehru



Jayaprakash Narayan



Acharya Narendra Dev

The Socialists organized the farmers and workers to attain social justice in Indian society. Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asf Ali and other Socialist leaders took part in Quit India movement and played major roles in its success and emerged as popular leaders.

Jayaprakash Narayan (J.P.)

Jayaprakash Narayan was born in 1902 CE in Bihar. He completed his higher education in American Universities for more than seven years. While studying in America, he became familiar with Socialist philosophy. On returning to India, he joined Congress as per the guidance of Nehru. He formed

Congress Socialist Party in 1934. He was arrested in 1941 and escaped from Hazaribagh jail the following year and went underground. He gave his support for Quit India movement from there itself. He toured entire India in disguise. He was arrested in 1944 and imprisoned at Lahore Fort. He was released from there later.

He became part of Bhootan Movement of Vinobha Bhave. He entered politics in 1974 and called for 'Total Revolution'. As a result of this movement, the Janatha Party came to power. When Janatha Party divided into two due to its internal friction, Jayaprakash Narayan was left disillusioned. He died in the year 1979. People called him as 'Loknayak' out of love.

Towards Independence

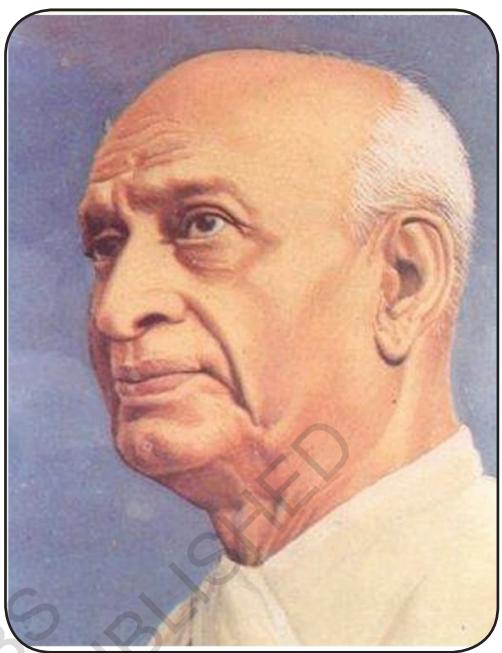
Due to public pressure and the after effects of the Second World War, the British tried to arrive at a final solution for the Indian problem. The British had become weak economically and militarily.

The Labour Government that came to power in 1945 wanted to enter a definitive political agreement with India. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru took the major decisions regarding the future of India.

The British Government sent a Cabinet Commission to India to work the modalities of handing over the power of India in 1946. But the Muslim League under the leadership of Mohammed Ali Jinnah wanted the creation of Pakistan and was adamant in its demand. Hence division of India became inevitable. On June 3rd 1947, the Last Viceroy and the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten declared the division of India and the handing over of power to India.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



Vallabhbhai Patel



Lord Mountbatten

On August 14th, 1947 Pakistan became separate from India. India became independent on August 15th, 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister. The British who had arrived in India for trade had ruled India for two hundred years and left it economically and politically weak. The freedom struggle of the Indians finally forced the British to leave India. This day August 15th, 1947 on which the

foreign rule ended, is unforgettable in the annals of the Indian history.

Important years

Gandhiji's Birth	-	October 2, 1869,
Non-cooperation Movement	-	1920-1922.
Chauri Chaura Tragedy	-	1922
Poorna Swaraj Declaration	-	1929.
Poorna Swaraj Day	-	January 26, 1930
Salt Satyagraha	-	April, 1930
Poona Pact	-	1932.
Second World War	-	1939-1945.
Quit India Movement	-	1942
Independence to India	-	August 15th, 1947

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1. Gandhiji's political guru was _____
2. _____ Ashram was established by Gandhiji near Ahmedabad.
3. Chauri Chaura incident happened in the year _____
4. "Poorna Swaraj" declaration was adopted in _____
5. General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party was _____
6. 'Total Revolution' agitation was started by _____
7. _____ was the first Prime Minister of Independent India.

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

1. Where and when was Gandhiji born?
2. Who was the political Guru of Gandhiji?
3. Between whom was the Poona Pact signed?
4. Who started 'Forward Bloc'?
5. Expand I.N.A.
6. Why did Gandhiji start the Quit India Movement?
7. Who declared 'Give me blood, I will give you freedom'?
8. When was Ambedkar born?
9. Who was called 'Architect of the Constitution' of India?
10. Who was called "Lokanayaka"?

III. Answer the following questions after discussing in your groups.

1. Write about Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Explain Quit India Movement.
3. Explain briefly the freedom struggle of Subhas Chandra Bose.
4. Explain Ambedkar's struggle for Social Independence.

Activity

Collect more information about "Dandi March" and "Quit India Movement".



**LESSON
06****PRO-PEOPLE
MOVEMENTS OF
KARNATAKA****Introduction**

When people in power make an attempt to implement anti-people programmes and projects, people have the right to oppose such moves. Whenever such a situation arose in Karnataka, the enlightened people of Karnataka have opposed severely. At the same time, people from weaker sections, backward and exploited people have fought for their socio-economic and cultural development. In this lesson, the movements organized by the Environmentalists, Feminists, Farmers, Dalits and Pro-Kannada organizations have been explained. The implementation of Panchayat Raj system in the direction of decentralization of power is also discussed here.

Competencies

- 1] Students understand the environmental movement with the help of examples.
- 2] They appreciate the measures taken by the government towards women empowerment.
- 3] They get to know about the struggle of the farmers to protect their self-interests.
- 4] They learn about dalit movements.
- 5] They learn about the movements began to protect the Kannada language, and develop interest in them.
- 6] They understand the necessity of the Panchayat Raj system.

1 ENVIRONMENT MOVEMENTS

The living beings on this Earth need to depend on the light, air, water and other natural elements for their survival. Human beings like other animals, need to depend on these for their survival. In their quest to become more and more civilized, human beings are killing nature to fulfill their unlimited desire. In spite of realizing nature as a wonder to

be appreciated, they are using nature only as raw material. As a result, the house sparrows which were part of everyday life have become a rare sight now.

The living and the non-living form the environment.

Industrial revolution, trade and commercial revolutions have severely affected the environment. The big industrialists are all desperately trying to establish their control over the natural wealth. As a result, new problems have cropped up. Communities are becoming victims of new health problems. In a nutshell, millions of people are facing serious problems because of the destruction of natural wealth. During the second half of the 20th Century, environmental awareness movements started in order to enlighten people about the importance of the environment. In the 1970s, the environmental movement started as a global campaign and it also reached Karnataka.

As Gandhiji says: 'Nature has everything to fulfill man's need, not his greed.'

With the beginning of mining in the Western Ghats, environmental protection movements became inevitable. 'Sahyadri Mining Protest Forum' started opposing the mining operations in Kudremukh and surrounding areas. The Central government had started an iron-ore processing unit. Due to this, the Bhadra river got polluted at its source itself. As a result of this struggle, the government was forced to take certain environmental protection measures.

Salumarada Thimmakka:

Salumarada Thimmakka is the 'mother' of 284 trees. Though illiterate, she has educated everyone around her about environmental protection.



The 'Tunga river protection' drive agitation started after the people realized that the river was getting polluted. The forests of Sahyadri mountain ranges slowly started vanishing. To grow and protect trees and to prevent their destruction, movements like Chipko and Appiko started in various regions. We cannot forget the role of Sunderlal Bahuguna who dedicated his whole life to the Chipko movement.

Activity : Make a list of the objectives and aims of Appiko movement.

The forest department started planting imported plants like Nilgiri and Acacia. This project is called Social forestry. Environmentalists protested against the planting of Nilgiri as it would push the ground water table level down.

Harihar Polyfibre Industry of Davangere discharged its effluent to river Tungabhadra and this prompted an agitation from the people. The other movements are: agitation against Seabird Naval Base in Karwar and Cogentrix Nagarjuna Power Generation plant in the coastal belt, Preserve Tanks agitation, Upper Bhadra Project opposition agitation, Preserve Cubbonpark drive, movement opposing Cargill seeds and oppositions to Industrial cities are few to name.

The movements which made headlines in the recent past at national and international levels were the movements against mining in Karnataka, and agitations against mining and looting the natural wealth of Ballari, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, North Canara, Davangere, Ramnagara and other districts.

The Karnataka Lokayukta's serious consideration of the various public interest litigations, and detailed investigations in the public interest are certainly exemplary and worth mentioning. As a result of such serious attempts, exploitation

of nature is coming down but slowly. Even today, many agitations are going on. The agitation against the use of chemical fertilizers and replacing it with organic fertilizers has assumed the proportion of a revolution. This is a very satisfactory phase. In Karnataka 'Organic Farming Mission' was established leading to the encouragement of organic farming. Many farmers are benefitting from organic farming. In these areas, Karnataka is in the forefront in the entire country.

2 WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

The women's movement, in the beginning, laid more emphasis on women's education. In Karnataka, Srirangamma and Rukmanamma were the first women to get B.A.Honours degree. Indiramma was the first woman Mayor of Bengaluru. In spite of this, women empowerment was a distant dream. Women did not have right to property. Women belonging to different religions are subjected to different types of exploitation.

Activity : Make a list of names of women who have achieved in different fields.



Aruna Asaf Ali

Many women participated in the freedom struggle coming out of the traditional family boundaries. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr.Muthulaxmi Reddy and others are worth remembering here.

The celebration of International Women's Day started from the year 1975. Karnataka government adopted

various women's welfare programmes and projects. Gradually, women's organizations became active. The Leftist organizations organized women labourers. Women Organizations protested against dowry, rape and domestic violence. All these organizations put pressure on strengthening legal aspects to tackle this issue. They are struggling to get the 33% reservation for women in all the elected bodies so that the voice of the women can be heard in the legislative bodies.

As a result of these struggles, the government has initiated a number of measures. The Karnataka government has been the first state to declare 50% reservations for women in local bodies. Through the policy of 33% reservation in the government appointments, women have been able to get justice to some extent. Government has appointed a commission for the welfare and development of girls and women. This commission is trying to get justice for women against exploitation by taking up their cause.

3 FARMERS' MOVEMENT

Since ages, farmers have been called as the backbone of the nation. But, facilities were never given to keep this backbone stronger. Even today, our farmers have remained in helpless situation. Industrialists decide and fix the price of their product. But, farmers have not been able to do this for their produce. They are always at the mercy of the rain god too. Whenever the governments failed to come to their rescue, farmers have treaded the path of agitation. Many a farmers have become martyrs in this process. Though the farmers are fighting for their rights, a life of happiness has remained elusive still.

Most of the farmers' agitations were against the land lords. The first farmers' movement that took place after the independence is in the year 1951 in Kagodu of Shivamogga

district. They launched their movement against the measuring instrument named 'KOLAGA' that was used to measure produce grown by tenant farmer (GENI RAITHA). The agitation continued to address other issues like the harsh mode of loan collection and the exploitation of lease farmers by the landlords. Sri Shanthaveri Gopalagowda of Socialist Party was in the forefront of these struggles. Dr. Ramamanohara Lohia visited Shivamogga and brought more strength to this struggle.

Activity : Read the novel 'Kolaga' by Na.D'Souza and write an essay on the status of farmers.

During 1950s, the socialists organized farmers' movement in Uttara Kannada district. In 1972, Grab the Land movement took place in Kolar. In 1980, farmers from Malaprabha river belt raised their voice when their cotton crops failed. Some farmers died due to police firing. The farmers continued non cooperation struggle. More farmers from Navalgund, Naragund and Savadatti lost their lives in this struggle.

These struggles made farmers to form their own organizations. Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha was formed first in Shivamogga and it took up local farmers issue. It resisted the arrival of foreign companies that were aiming at disrupting the farming in the long run. Karnataka Prantha Raitha Sangha, Kisan Sabha, Dalitha Sangarsha Samithi, Raitha Kooli Karmikara Sangha and many other associations voiced the issues of farmers.

Activity : Collect information about Bagur Navile movement.

M.D. Nanjundaswamy, Sundares, Kadidalu Shamanna, K.S. Puttannaiah and others provided the leadership for the farmers' movement in Karnataka.

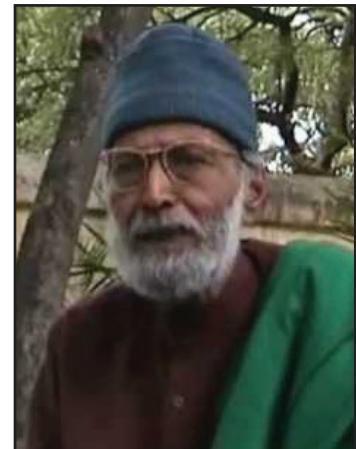
4 DALIT MOVEMENT

A famous psychologist R.D. Leong said, "You can understand the experience of the other person. But you can never experience the same experience". These words apply well to the Dalit and Women lives. Dalits had no place in the Varna System. They were beyond the Shudras in the social status. Since, they were born in the untouchable caste they had to remain away from the main stream. Agitations against this discrimination can be seen in the history. But, during the colonial period, the issues of Dalits were discussed at national platforms. The discussion between Gandhi and Ambedkar during the decade of 1930s is the main evidence of this. Though their aims were same, both went in their own paths.

Following the visit of Swami Vivekananda, on his suggestion, the ruler of Mysuru state Chamaraja Wodeyar X, took the Dalit issues seriously and opened separate schools for them.

In 1936, under the leadership of M.C.Raja, a prominent Dalit leader of that time in South India, Dalits entered the palace of Mysuru for the first time.

Many non-dalits fought for the rights of Dalits in the early period. Now, Dalits are representing themselves well. Ambedkar is the major source of motivation for them. His call 'Education, Association and Agitation' became their basic traits. They became politically active in order to solve their problems.



M.D.Nanjundaswamy

Ambedkar not only became the symbol of self respect among the Dalits, he was called as the 'Dalit Sun'. All these developments are clearly witnessed in the history of Karnataka state.

The Non-Brahmin movements that arose during early 20th century never included Dalits completely. The questioning of this led to the growth of Dalit Movement during 1970s. It became a major force later. Shamasundar founded Bheemasena in 1970 in Hyderabad Karnataka. The turning point to Dalit Movement was the incident of 'Boosa incident of Basavalingappa' (1973).

In a programme at Mysuru, then minister of Karnataka Government Basavalingappa opined that all the literature in Kannada till then is nothing but Boosa (cow fodder/rice husk). Agitations started against this statement. Finally, Basavalingappa had to tender his resignation. This incident galvanized the Dalit identity and nourished its growth.

In 1976, 'Dalit writers and artists association' was started in Bhadravathi. The beginning of Dalit movement in Karnataka can be traced from here onwards. Later, under its aegis, Karnataka Dalit Sangharsh Samithi (DSS) was founded. Prof B. Krishnappa was its State Co-ordinator. Like this DSS got an institutional structure.

Slowly, the DSS extended its area of operation by including government officials, women, scavengers, students, writers and artists. Various branches in these names became part of it. Dalits, who had no land rights traditionally, started their agitation for land now. Occupying seats of authority along with education was the main goal. Gradually, fissures appeared in the Dalit Movement. Many organizations with different names started emerging.

Activity: Collect information about the works of Devanuru Mahadeva and Dr. Siddalingaiah.

Dalit writers like Devanuru Mahadeva and Dr. Siddalingaiah presented the inner life of Dalits through their literature. Many Dalit writers are portraying the challenges of Dalits in the face of Globalization. Though Dalits are in a position of directing the various aspects of the society, the path to be treaded is still long.

5 ‘SAVE KANNADA’ MOVEMENT OR ‘PROTECT KANNADA’ MOVEMENT

The Karnataka Integration Movement brought confidence and sense of unity among the Kannadigas. After 1960s, when the speakers of other languages started creating disruptions in Bengaluru, A.N.Krishna Rao, Chidanandamurthy, M.N.Ramamurthy, Vatal Nagaraj and many others including organizations like Karnataka YuvaJana Sabha, Kannada Jagruta Parishat and Kannada Shakti Kendra succeeded in securing supremacy for Kannada, Kannadiga and Karnataka. In addition to these organizations, many other associations are active in preserving the Kannada language’s identity and culture.

6 GOKAK MOVEMENT

In a sense, the 1980s was a period of agitations for securing the existence of the Kannada language. In 1982, a decisive historical struggle began with the demand for the implementation of the Gokak report. The whole of the Kannada community came together and participated in this agitation. The linguistic minorities in Karnataka were adamant in saying that they would not learn Kannada but get educated in their mother-tongue itself. When the erstwhile

Chief Minister, R.Gundurao had visited Udupi, the Pontiff of the Mutt demanded that he gave importance to Sanskrit. As a result, the question of which language should be the medium of instruction in the state was shelved for the time being, and a committee was formed to decide the place of different languages in education and Prof. V.K. Gokak was the chairperson of the committee. The committee recommended that priority should be given to Kannada, and that it should be made compulsory in education. This committee allotted 325 marks for the three-language formula. It also recommended that in the three-language formula, Kannada should be the first language with 125 marks.

But, the Gokak report was not accepted by the then government. An intense agitation under the leadership of Kannada cine artist. Dr. Rajkumar took place throughout the state. Senior writers like Kuvempu, Patil Puttappa and others extended their support to this agitation.



Vinayak Krishna Gokak



Dr. Rajkumar

The important slogans of the Gokak agitation were: “Name is Karnataka; let the breath be Kannada”; “Let Kannada thrive; towards that we strive”; “Implement Gokak report”; “Let Karnataka be filled with the fragrance of Kannada”, and many others.

Activity : Collect more information about the recommendations of the Gokak report.

7 PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

Panchayat Raj system can be defined as the decentralization of administration. It aims at giving authority to the local people to participate in administration and take decisions. Though ancient India had a tradition of local self-government, after independence, the system was given constitutional mandate. In 1955, the Central government formed a committee under the chairmanship of Balwantrai Mehta. This committee recommended a three-tier local administration system.

In the backdrop of this development, in order to enable democratic decentralization, the then state government promulgated an Ordinance of Mysuru Gram Panchayats in 1959. Through this, it laid down a solid foundation for the birth of democratic bodies at the grass root level in Karnataka. According to the new law, the three levels of the administrative system are

- Gram Panchayat
- Taluk Panchayat
- Zilla Panchayat

The Janata government that came to power in Karnataka in 1983, brought about revolutionary changes in the Panchayat Raj system. The architect of this system was the Minister for

Panchayat Raj Sri Nazeer Sab. This system created many opportunities for the dalits, people of backward classes and women to participate in self-government.



Nazeer Sab

Activity : Collect information about the structure of your Gram Panchayat and its activities.

EXERCISE

I Answer in a word or sentence each.

1. Why did the movement 'Save the source of Tunga' begin?
2. What is 'Appiko' movement?
3. What is 'Social Forestry'?
4. Who were the first women B.A. (Honours) degree holders?

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

1. Why should we save ancient lakes?
2. Name the important movements related to the protection of the environment.
3. Why did the Dalit movement begin?
4. What was the motto of the Dalit Movement?
5. Why is the Panchayat Raj system significant?

III Discuss.

1. The social and economic changes that have taken place in your area due to the working of the Panchayat Raj system.
2. The achievements of the dalit movements.

Activities

1. Arrange a model Gram Panchayat meeting in your school (Take the help of your teacher).

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**LESSON
07**

**KARNATAKA-
ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL
TRANSFORMATION**



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Introduction

An attempt has been made in this lesson to understand the fundamental aspects of social and economic development that took place in Karnataka after independence.

Some sections of the society have received the lion's share of resources of progress whereas other sections, for various reasons, have remained away from it. The result of this has been the creation of social imbalance. In order to remove this imbalance within the constitutional framework, the Government has brought about land reforms, appointment of Backward Classes Commission etc.

Competencies

- 1] Students understand the developments in the social and economic fields of Karnataka after independence.
- 2] They learn about the objectives and consequences of the Land Reforms Act.
- 3] They appreciate the contributions of the Backward Classes Commissions.

1. LAND REFORMS

The various measures implemented to solve the problems with regard to land holdings are called Land Reforms. Land is an essential part of man's life. He depends on the land for his existence. However, land has not been distributed in equal measure to all communities. Land reforms were undertaken to remove this inequality in land ownership.

Earlier, there were rights only to a landowner, not to a tenant. Due to this, inequality resulted in concentration of wealth and unequal wealth distribution. We see efforts to

create an egalitarian society in the 1970s. Many questions were raised by the farmers' and dalits' movements about land distribution. Many movements took place demanding provision of land for the landless. The land reforms that were put into practice as a result of these movements are as follows:

1. Abolition of the Zamindari system

Restricting the hold of feudal class on land was the objective of this measure. This is one of the most important land reforms. In 1955, a committee was formed under the leadership of the ex-vice president of India, B.D.Jatti. This committee made certain recommendations towards bringing about land reforms. The committee recommended that every family should be given maximum 116 acres dry land and 27 acres irrigated land. These recommendations helped the wealthy. These recommendations were implemented in 1957 but did not change the existing system in a decisive manner. But the Land Reform Law of 1974 played a decisive role in changing the existing system.

One acre is equal to 100 cents or 40 guntas.

2. Reforms in the Tenancy system

Indian tenants faced many problems. These problems were: huge amount of rent to be paid, insecure land holdings and landless farm workers. In order to solve these problems, in 1974, Chief Minister D.Devaraj Urs brought into force a revolutionary law in Karnataka which said: "The tiller is the owner of the land". Many landless people who had been cultivating the land under tenancy became landowners.

The main features of the 1974 Land Reform (Amendment) Act

1. It cancelled all kinds of tenancy.
2. The tiller was given the opportunity to establish his right to the land he cultivated.
3. All the lands on rent came into the possession of the government. Those who wished to establish their rights to the land, and those who wanted compensation had to apply to tribunals.
4. The decision of the tribunal was final. Its judgment could be questioned only in the High Court.

3. Maximum Limit on Landholdings

The State government fixed a limit on the land a family could possess. The maximum limit of owning land was fixed by the then government.

A family could have 54 acres of fertile land that had no facility of water. If the land had irrigation facility and more than one crop was being grown there, the family could have 10 to 18 acres. If it was irrigated land with only one crop being grown, each family could have maximum 27 acres. In 1977, the Inam Cancellation Act came into being.

Activity: Collect information about Inam Cancellation Act.

4. Creation of Economic holdings

The land holdings which enable the cultivator to earn sufficient income for a comfortable life of his family after accounting for all his expenses, are called 'Economic holdings'.

The standard of life of many farmers improved after the consolidation of holdings and implementation of maximum limit on land holdings.

5. Development of Co-operative farming

Farmers voluntarily form co-operative associations, give up their lands for collective supervision and cultivate the lands together. When the crop is harvested and sold, they set aside money for long-term development of the land and divide the rest of the money among themselves. This is called 'Co-operative Farming System'.

On account of the land reforms, it was possible for the landless to obtain right to own land, though in a small measure. The tillers' rights were protected. The farmers could get at least a small amount of profit through the co-operative farming system. However, this system could not generate more support from people.

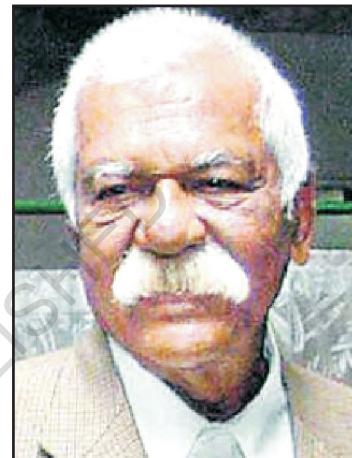
2. BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSIONS

The Indian society has inequality. Due to the hierarchical caste system, many castes have remained backward from times immemorial. After the arrival of the British in India, a new social mobility began to be seen.

Under the British system, all people irrespective of caste or class, could avail English education. English-educated people could get new opportunities in the British government. When the non-Brahmins received education, there was a new awakening in them. Though they were the majority, they were not suitably represented in government jobs. Hence, the non-Brahmins like Sahukar Chennaiah, M. Basavaiah and others began a non-Brahmin movement in Mysuru province.

For the first time in India, during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, a Backward Class Commission was appointed in 1918 under the chairmanship of Justice Lesley C. Miller. The first Reservation rule came into force in 1921.

Chief Minister D. Devaraj Urs appointed the first Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of L.G. Havanur in 1975. The percentage of students of different castes who passed in the S.S.L.C. examination in 1975 was taken as the criterion for determining the backwardness of those castes. As per the recommendations of the Havanur report, a Government Order was issued in 1977. This was a revolutionary order. It enabled, to a great extent, the backward classes to be economically and politically empowered. However, the order was contested in the Supreme Court. The Karnataka Government gave the assurance that all the deficiencies in the report would be rectified. Towards that end, the T. Venkataswamy Commission was appointed in 1983. However, due to political pressures, the Venkataswamy report was not accepted by the government. During the period of Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde, a committee was formed under the leadership of Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy. The recommendations of this committee were also not implemented due to political pressures.



L.G. Havanur

All the reservation policies issued with regard to the backward classes till now have been only compromises, and have not been based on any recommendations of a scientific study.

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. B.D. Jatti was the _____ of India.
2. In 1974 _____ was the Chief Minister of Karnataka.
3. _____ was the First Chairman of Backward Classes Commission formed in 1975.

II. Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

1. What are 'land reforms'?
2. Which are the main land reforms implemented in Karnataka?
3. What is 'economic holdings'?
4. Why did the Karnataka government fix the limit for the maximum area of land that can be owned by a family?
5. What is 'co-operative farming'?
6. How did the L.G. Havanur commission identify the backwardness of a community?



**LESSON
08**

WOMEN FREEDOM FIGHTERS



Introduction

The patriarchal society limited the role of women to family. Rarely, we come across women who entered the space of public life and played a decisive role in it. The example of Rani Abbakka is one. The educated class of India was exposed to the western concepts like equality, fraternity and liberty to all in the beginning of the modern period. This resulted in some major changes in the social outlook. During the freedom struggle led by Gandhi, many social classes that remained hidden till then, came out galvanized the freedom struggle and showed they too have a share in the freedom struggle. The contribution of women from Karnataka is also notable. They dedicated their life for the benefit of the nation and its freedom. It is our duty to know their role in the historical freedom struggle by studying a few them. Among the women who fought against the British, Rani Abbakkadevi, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Ballari Siddamma, Umabai Kundapur, Krishnabai Panbekar, G.R.Bageerathamma, Siddamma Jois and Yashodharamma Dasappa are important. Apart from these, there are hundreds of women who have remained anonymous.

Competencies

- 1] Learn about the role of women in freedom struggle
- 2] Learn about women who participated in the Pre-Gandhian freedom struggle.
- 3] Learn about the important women who participated in the freedom struggle
- 4] Know the role of women in Karnataka's Progress in Post-Independence period.

Karnataka Women in Freedom struggle

- Rani Abbakkadevi
- Ballari Siddamma
- Kamaladevi Chattopadyay
- Yashodharamma Dasappa
- Umabai Kundapur.

Rani Abbakkadevi

During the pre-Gandhi freedom struggle, among Rani Chennamma, Keladi Chennamma, stands Rani Abbakkadevi. She belonged to Chowta dynasty that ruled Ullala. Her uncle Thirumalaraya trained her in warfare and brought to power as the queen of Ullala. Abbakka was married to Lakshmappa Arusu of Bhanga region of Mangaluru. As her marriage did not last for long, she returned to Ullala. She rejected the demands of Portuguese for taxes. They declared war on her in 1555. Abbakka won this battle. Again, in 1568, the viceroy of Portuguese Antonio Noronha entered Ullala. Abbakkadevi escaped from there and attacked on the Portuguese with a band of 200 soldiers. General Peixoto died in this attack. Many Portuguese soldiers were taken as prisoners. In another battle an admiral Portuguese, Mascarenhas was killed. Rani Abbakka demanded the Portuguese to vacate the Mangaluru fort. But, the Portuguese continued to attack Ullala as they were attracted by its wealth. In 1570, Abbakka entered an agreement with Sultan of Vijayapur and Zamorine of Calicut. Kutty Pokar Markar, the general of Zamorine was killed by Portuguese while returning after winning the



**Rani
Abbakkadevi**

Mangaluru fort. Finally, with the help of Abbakka's estranged husband, Portuguese defeated Abbakka and imprisoned her. She died in the prison.

In memory of Rani Abbakkadevi, 'Veerarani Abbakkana Utsava' is organized every year at Ullala. Veerarani Abbakkadevi award is conferred on woman achievers every year. On January 15, 2003, the postal department brought out a postal envelope which had her picture on it.

Ballari Siddamma (1903-1981)

Ballari Siddamma was born in 1903 to traditional family in today's Haveri District's Dundasi Village. Her father was Kottege Basappa. Though he was a businessman by profession, he was interested in freedom struggle. Her father used to bring news papers and periodicals for Siddamma. These made her to develop nationalist thoughts. As she was married to another freedom fighter Murugappa, it became easy for her to participate in the freedom struggle completely. By 1930s, freedom struggle was at its peak in Mysuru state. It was led by Sardar Veeranna Gowda, S. Nijalingappa and T. Siddalingaiah. Ballari Siddamma participated in the Convention of Congress party at Shivapura in 1938. She courted arrest by hoisting the flag on April 13, 1938. She was imprisoned for a month. She was the first woman to participate in hoisting the flag in the state of Mysuru. The newspapers of the state highlighted her commitment towards the freedom struggle. She continued her participation in the freedom movement after she was released from the prison. She participated in the Aranya Sathyagraha of Chitradurga in 1939. She was imprisoned in jail from September 29, 1939 to September 9, 1940 for cutting wild date trees in Mayakonda and Anagodu forests of Davangere. She also took part in Quit India movement. When the Mysuru state did not declare its decision to join the Indian union after

the declaration of independence, Mysuru Chalo or Aramane Sathyagraha was organized. She took active participation in this. As a result, the Mysuru state joined the Indian union. In 1947, a new government came into power under the leadership of K.C. Reddy. She became the MLA of Davangere. She established Mathrumandir to protect the health of rural women. The state government honoured her with copper plaque. Ballari Siddamma took part in the freedom struggle and brought laurels to women in general.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay (1903-1988):

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was born in a rich family on April 3, 1903. Her father was Dhareshwara Anantharay and mother was Girijabai. Her father was higher officer in the colonial government. She was educated in catholic convent and St. Mary's school. She was married at the age of fourteen and became a widow very early. When her father was transferred to Madras, she continued her education there. She went to London School of Economics and returned to India. She engaged herself in the social reforms. She came to know the poet, writer and theatre personality Harindranath Chattopadhyay. She married and became Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.



**Kamaladevi
Chattopadhyay**

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is multi talented person from Karnataka who played an important role in national politics. Influenced by Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu, she participated in the national non - cooperation movement. She walked the streets of Allahabad by holding the flag and raised slogans against the British government. As per the Lahore Congress Convention's declaration Gandhiji decided to launch Dandi

Salt march on March 12, 1930 from Sabarmathi with 78 followers. On reaching Dandi on May 5th, Gandhiji prepared salt on May 6th, thus breaking the law of British. He gave a call for the nation to participate in this salt agitation. Kamaladevi met Gandhiji and sought his permission to participate in the Dandi march. Kamaladevi and Avantibai Gokhale were the first women to participate in the salt agitation and break the law of British.

Gandhiji was arrested when he sold salt telling, "You buy this salt and the price is six months imprisonment" and was imprisoned for six months in Yerawada jail. After being released from the prison, he went to Bombay and sold swadeshi clothes. Kamaladevi undertook the responsibility of the women's unit of Sevadal at national level and toured the entire nation organizing Sevadal camps. Women volunteers training facilities were opened at Bombay and Borivali. The British government arrested Kamaladevi and imprisoned her at Arther Jail for sevadal activities. The Sevadal was also banned. Kamaladevi met Meerabhen in the jail. Later, she was shifted to Vellore jail.

There were many divisions within National Congress party. Nehru, Ramamanohara Lohia, Acharya Narendra Deva and others had established Congress Socialist Party within Congress under the influence of Socialist philosophy. Kamaladevi took the membership of this inner group. She visited Karnataka and delivered public talks on Socialist principles to motivate people. She had to undergo a lot of hardships due to these activities. She was not only a freedom fighter she was also a social reformer, feminist, writer and film actor. She was awarded Padma Bushan in 1955 for her services. She also received Vathmull foundation award in 1962, Ramon Magsasey award in 1966, Shantibharath

Desitikothom award, Central Academy award, and Padma Vibushan in 1987. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is the pride of Karnataka. She died in the year 1988.

Yashodharamma Dasappa (1905-1980) :

Yashodharamma was born in Bengaluru on May 28, 1905. Her father was Ramaiah and mother Revamma. Her father was a social reformist oriented person. After finishing her primary studies at Bengaluru, she finished intermediate in Madras at Queen Mary's college. On returning from Madras, she was married to Dasappa, the third son of Rao Saheb Chennaiah, in 1926. Both Yashodharamma and Dasappa were social workers. On being influenced by Gandhiji, they became the members of Indian National Congress. The couple stayed at Wadra Seva Grama for few years and returned. They participated in the freedom struggle of Mysuru princely state. They witnessed the inclusion of Mysuru state into Indian federation.

Even though her husband H.C. Dasappa contested elections for Mysuru state assembly and won under the Praja Samyuktha Party, Yashodharamma remained in congress. She participated in the Shivapura Flag Sathyagraha in 1938. In 1942, Yashodharamma's house was the base of underground activities for Quit India Movement. She published articles on the movement in 'Jwale' newspaper that was printed secretly.

Yashodharamma was instrumental in organizing an agitation demanding the establishment of people's government in Mysuru State in 1947. Picketing and protest marches were held in front of Mysuru Palace. On seeing the intensity of the agitations, the Maharaja of Mysuru handed over the governance to people. She became the Member of Legislative Assembly in the independent Mysuru State. She also became

the Member of Parliament. She also served as the Minister of Social Welfare in the cabinet of S. Nijalingappa. This multi faceted Yashodharamma Dasappa died in 1980 due to cancer.

Umabai Kundapur (1892-1992):

Umabai Kundapur was born in 1892 in Kundapur of Dakshin Kannada district. her father was Golikere Krishnaraya and mother Tungabai. She married Sanjeev Rao who was active in the freedom movement at the age of thirteen. With the support of her husband, she participated in the freedom struggle after 1921. She wore Khadi and undertook the work of spreading the message of Indian National Congress. Unfortunately, she lost her husband in 1923 and settled down in Hubbali.



Umabai Kundapur

She was influenced by the nationalist ideologies of Gandhiji and Hardekar. She wrote a drama in Marathi 'Swadeshi Vrath' to carry the message of Swadeshi and its importance. She took over the responsibility of Saraswat Sahityik Samaj, Bhagini Mandal and Tilak School of Bombay. These institutions sensitized people about the need for Swadeshi clothes like Khadi and nationalist education. Apart from taking part in freedom struggle led by Tilak, she also participated in the movements led by Gandhiji. She assumed the leadership of women unit of Sevadal, which was started by N.S. Hardekar in 1923. She played a pivotal role in National convention of Congress at Belagavi of 1924. She participated in the Salt agitation. She was imprisoned for four months at Yeravada and Hindalga jails for this. After being released from the jail, she participated in agitations that took place in Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapur and other places and underwent imprisonment

for these participations. Umabai Kundapur became the guardian for many destitute women. Though she could not participate in Quit India movement due to health reasons, she provided shelter to many who were participating in the movement. As per the suggestion from Gandhi, she undertook the responsibility of Kasturba Foundation and continued her social work. Umabai Kundapur, who had dedicated herself to the cause of the nation, died in the year 1992.

EXERCISE

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is celebrated in memory of Queen Abbakka in Ullala.
2. Ballari Siddamma was born in the year _____
3. In 1938, Yashodharamma participated in _____
4. Yashodharamma was a minister of _____
5. ‘Swadeshi Vrath’ was written by _____

II. Discuss in group and answer.

1. Describe Abbakkadevi’s fight against Portuguese in the protection of Ullala.
2. “Multi-talented Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay is Karnataka’s pride”. Explain.
3. List the achievements of Umabai Kundapur in the freedom struggle.

III. Activities.

1. Read biographies of women who played an important role in the freedom struggle.
2. Organize a debate competition on role of women in the progress of Karnataka.



**LESSON
09****INTEGRATION OF
KARNATAKA AND
BORDER DISPUTES**

F2U5C2

Introduction

Karnataka has a history of two thousand years. Kannadigas have lived under various political systems. After the fall of Vijayanagara, the territories of Kannada speaking parts were ruled by Maratha Peshavas, different Palyegaras, Sultans, Nawabs and British and spread over twenty different administrative units. As a result, Kannadigas experienced a sense of alienation in their own land. The different stages of Integration of Karnataka are explained here. And also ongoing border disputes are also discussed.

Competencies

- 1] Understand the background and the important stages of the Karnataka Integration movement.
- 2] Understand the border disputes that emerged after 1956, and suggest solutions for them.

1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

The extent of Kannada state was from the river Cauvery to river Godavari as explained in Kavirajamarga. This land was ruled by many Kannada dynasties. After the fall of Vijayanagara, Kannada speaking regions had to undergo various shifts in political systems. After the death of Tipu Sultan, the Kannada speaking regions were distributed among twenty administrative divisions of different languages. Kannadigas had to feel alienated under the rule of Marthas and Nizam of Hyderabad. By enduring all these hardships, Kannadigas fought hard to get united under one state and one administration. This struggle is called as Karnataka Integration Movement.

The early steps for Integration were put forward by the people of Bombay Karnataka region. 'Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha' established in 1890 under the Chairmanship of R.H.Deshpande provided the institutional shape to the dream of Integration.

Activity : Collect information about Deputy Chennabasappa, who is also called as 'The Tiger of Kannada'. He was instrumental in establishing Kannada schools in Bombay Karnataka region.

Kannada Sahitya Parishath was established in 1915 in Bengaluru. It aimed at facilitating the progress of Kannada language and literature, and also aiding the Integration of Kannada speaking regions. Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha was started in Dharwad in 1916. These organizations continued the struggle for Integration.

In the National Convention of Indian National Congress at Belagavi in 1924, Huilgol Narayan Rao formally initiated the process of Karnataka Integration process by singing 'Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu' (Let our Kannada land be arisen) as welcome song. Gandhiji who was the president of the convention, extended his support to Integration movement. The Integration movement worked in favour of freedom movement.

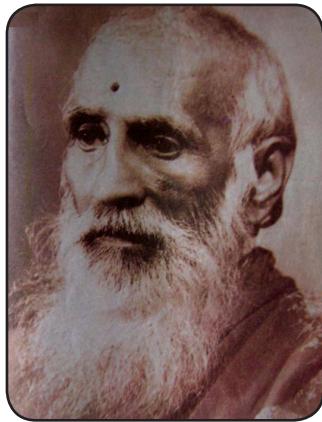
Activity: Make a list of Kannada writers who worked for the Integration of Karnataka. Collect more information on B.M. Shrikantaiah popularly known as B.M.Shri.

2. Role of Newspapers and Literature in the Integration Movement

Newspapers like Vishwakarnataka, Navakarnataka, Vagbhushana, Jayakarnataka, Samyuktha Karnataka and other magazines motivated people for the integration. These were getting published from different regions. Apart from them, various literary works also motivated people.

Aluru Venkat Rao is the senior most person who worked for the integration of Karnataka. He had exclaimed on seeing the sorry of plight of Kannadigas as “Oh No! Where is Karnataka? Who would stitch the torn away parts of Karnataka into one? Do they have really such pride in them?”

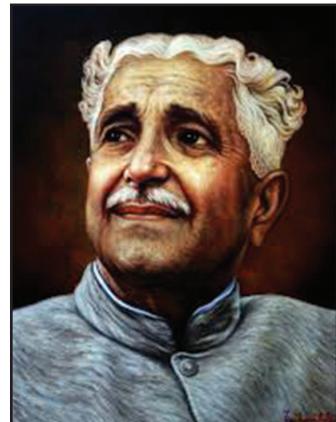
The aim of Aluru Venkat Rao was to communicate the glory and richness of Kannada language and land to its members. He wrote a book titled “Karnataka Gathavaibhava” (The Past Glory of Karnataka) and published by using his own money. It was a motivational book. The Kannadigas of Hyderabad Karnataka honoured him and gave him the title ‘Kannada Kula Purohitha’ (The High Priest of Kannada Clan). Shanthakavi played an important role in motivating the people of Bombay Karnataka. He collected money to organize Kannada Literary Convention on the tradition of Dasas who sought alms in the name of God by declaring “Here is Kannada Dasa who is seeking alms for Kannada, Kindly Donate without delay”. The poems like “Jayahe Karnataka Maathe” and “Nee mettuva nela ade Karnataka” (The Land that you stand on is Karnataka) written by Kuvempu touched the heart of numerous Kannadigas. The poem "Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu" written by Huilgol Narayan Rao became very famous. Kayyarakiyannarai fought for the integration of Kasaragodu with Karnataka till his last breath. Many other poets, writers, and journalists motivated Kannadigas to get united.



Aluru Venkat Rao



**Huilgol
Narayan Rao**



Kuvempu

3. Post-Independence Integration Movement

The dream of integration that started half a century ago, became reality only in post independent India in three stages.

1. Stage One (1947 – 48)

Before independence, there were two types political establishments in India. The British Provinces and Princely States (562). The constituent assembly instead of structuring the states on the lines of language, divided India into four units namely A,B,C and D. Based on this division, the twenty administrative divisions of Karnataka were redistributed into five categories mentioned above. Mysuru, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Kodagu were the five units. The first step towards integration was achieved through this.

2. Stage Two (1953)

The universal election for the Indian Parliament was held in 1951-52. After the elections, a radical minded organization ‘Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishat’ was founded (1952). It organized Sathyagrahas pressing for the integration of Karnataka and more than five thousand people courted

arrest. Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa toured throughout the state and spoke in support of the integration movement. When the state of Andhra was created, seven taluks of Ballari district were merged with Mysuru state. This is the stage two of Integration process.

In 1952, an Andhra leader, Potty Sriramulu, demanded integration of Andhra province and went on a fast for 58 days and died. There were wide-spread riots in Andhra. After Sriramulu's death, Prime Minister Nehru declared the decision of the Central government to create the state of Andhra. Accordingly, Andhra State was formed in 1953.

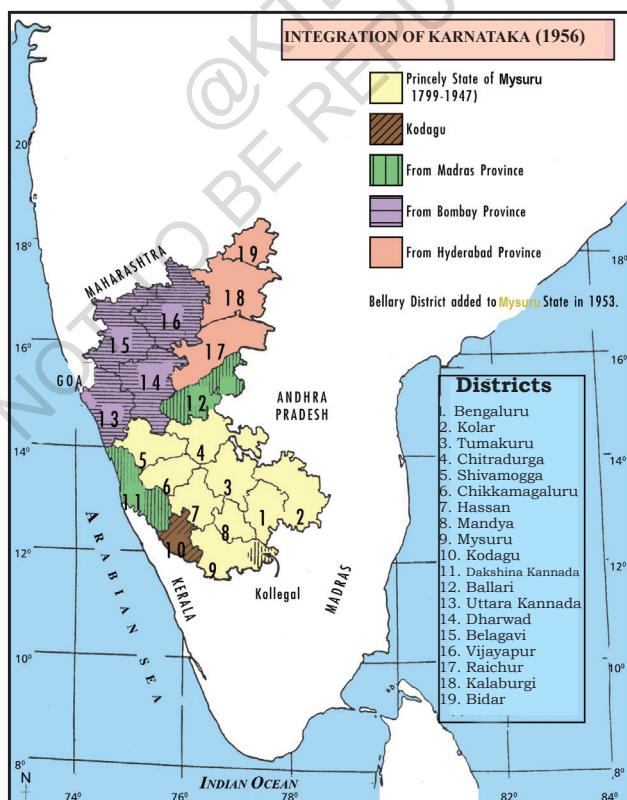
3. Final Stage (1956)

After the creation of Andhra Pradesh, the demand for reorganizing regions based on languages grew more. The central government formed a commission called 'State Reorganizing Commission' to give a report on the issue. It was chaired by S. Fazal Ali and hence it is called as Fazal Ali Commission. H.N. Kunjru and K.M. Panikkar were its members. The commission presented its report in 1956. As a result, the reorganization of states took place based on the language and the ease of administration. All the political parties accepted the report of the commission. But, they also opposed the move to merge Kasaragodu with Kerala and some taluks of Ballari with Andhra Pradesh.

Since, the Central Government accepted the report of the State Reorganizing Commission, the Vishala Mysuru State came into existence on November 01, 1956. The integrated Mysuru State had the following districts:

1. Old Mysuru state's ten districts	Mysuru, Mandya, Bengaluru, Kolar, Hassan, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga, Chitradurga.
2. From Bombay region	Belagavi, Dharwad, Vijayapur (Bijapur), Uttara Kannada
3. From Hyderabad region	Gulbarga (Kalaburgi), Raichur and Bidar.
4. From Madras region	Dakshina Kannada, Kollegal(taluk), Ballari (Joined when Andhra was formed during 1953)
5. C State	Kodagu

Totally 19 districts were there. (Today there are 31 districts.)

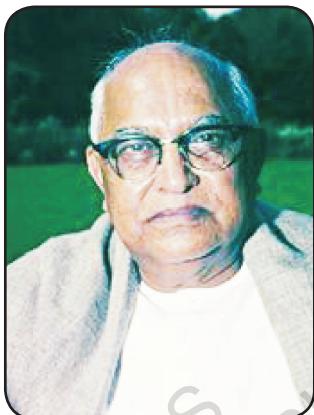


Integration of Karnataka (1956)

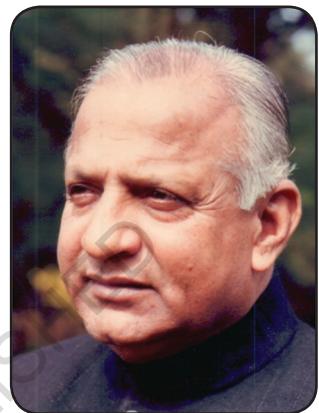
S. Nijalingappa became the first Chief Minister of Vishala Mysuru State. Later, when D. Devaraj Urs became the Chief Minister, he renamed Mysuru State as 'Karnataka' on November 01, 1973.



**Kengal
Hanumanthaiah
Chief Minister**



**First Chief
Minister of Vishala
Mysuru State
S. Nijalingappa**



**D. Devaraj Urs
Chief Minister**

4. Border Disputes

Since the reorganizing of the states based on languages was done at national level perspective, many Kannadigas living on the borders had to suffer injustice. Though they were majority in numbers, they had to become a minority as they were integrated with other language region. Kasaragodu of Kerala, Alur, Adavani, Madakashira and Rayadurga taluks of Andhra Pradesh; Hosur and Talavadi of Tamil Nadu; Chandagadh, Sollapur, Jatha and Akkalakote of Maharashtra though had Kannada speaking majority, had to remain out of Karnataka. Hence, the Pro-Kannada activists and the Government of Karnataka are still fighting for their inclusion into Karnataka. The major border disputes are with the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. There is need for working towards a solution for these disputes.

Activity: Collect poems that inspire love for Kannada.

1 Dispute between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala:

The Central Government had formed a one member commission Sri Mahajan, a retired Supreme Court Judge, as Chairperson in 1965. The commission conducted exclusive surveys in disputed areas belonging to all the three states and presented its report. In the report it said that 'Akkalakote and Jatta of Maharashtra; Kasaragodu of Kerala should go to Karnataka and Nippani, Khanapur, Halyala should go to Maharashtra.' As Maharashtra was expecting more area, it is opposing this report since its submission. As a result, the border dispute has remained unresolved and still remains with the Central Government.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in a word or sentence each.

1. When was the Karnataka VidyaVardhaka Sangha established?
2. Who is called 'Karnataka Kulapurohita'?
3. Name two organizations that contributed to the integration of Karnataka.
4. Who wrote the poem "Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu"?
5. When did Vishala Mysuru State come into existence?
6. By whom and when the name Karnataka was given?

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

1. Who are the poets and writers that provided motivation for the Karnataka Integration Movement? Name their poems.
2. Who was the Chairperson of State Reorganizing Commission? Who were the members of the Commission?

Activities

1. Draw a map of Karnataka and mark the district centers
2. Draw a map of integrated Karnataka of 1955 on a map of India.
3. Sing the song “Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Naadu” and Govinda Pai’s song “Kannadigara Thaayi” in a group.

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CIVICS

LESSON 10

OUR DEFENCE FORCES



Introduction

In this chapter, the divisions of the defence, functions, training centres, latest weapons, central office and such other topics are introduced. In addition to it, the Para military forces, assisting forces and civil forces are also explained.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding our defence forces
- 2] Understanding the Army, Navy and Air Force
- 3] Understanding the capability of the defence forces
- 4] Feeling proud of our para-military forces for their services
- 5] Expressing pride over the voluntary services of our defence forces.

Defence Forces

Protecting the country from foreign aggression is the primary duty. This responsibility is given to the defence/ armed forces. Therefore, the role of the defence forces is very prominent. It is a matter of pride that India has a disciplined, powerful and aggressive defence force. We have efficiently faced several challenges after independence which disturbed our national integrity. For example – the aggressions by China and Pakistan. Our defence forces have sufficiently displayed that they are ready for any sacrifice during the Kargil military operation.

- India has about 15,200 kms of land border and 7516.5kms of sea border to protect.
- Over 40% of the total annual budget is reserved for the defence forces of India.

Responsibilities of our defence forces

- Protecting the border areas
- Safeguarding the integrity of the country
- Preventing smuggling and such other anti-national activities

The supreme power of the defence forces are vested with the President of India. The defence system has three divisions: Army, Navy and Air Force. The defence forces of India take part in the Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations of India and display their military strength.

There are training centres for the defence forces to learn their fighting skills. Important among them are – National Defence College, Defence Service Training Centre, Indian Military Academy, Dehradun and National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla, Pune.

Indian Army



Indian Land Army Emblem

The Indian Army is the second largest in the world. The army comprises of Infantry, Cavalry, Tank regiments called Armed Corps, Gunners Regiment or Artillery.

There are 11,00,000 soldiers and 9,60,000 reserve forces in the army.

The service chief of the army is called General. He is responsible for discharging duties related to the control of the force, training, operation and administration. The head office is based in New Delhi.

The army has been rendering valuable humanitarian services during natural calamities such as earthquake, floods, drought, landslides, whirlwind. The land army apart from being technically advanced, has also its own spy agency.

Indian Navy



Indian Navy Emblem

The naval forces are necessary for protection of the islands and coastal lines. The Indian Navy is the sixth largest in the world. Its service chief is called Admiral. Its headquarters is situated in New Delhi.

The Indian Navy consists of advanced missile ships and submarines. Among them INS Vibhuthi and INS Godavari are prominent. Apart from them, INS Virat and INS Vikramaditya are well-equipped with fighter aircrafts. The Naval Base of the Indian Navy is situated in Karwar which is known as the Sea-Bird.

Indian Air Force



Air Force Emblem



War Plane

The Indian Air Force is the fifth biggest in the world. Its service chief is called Air Chief Marshall. Its head office is situated in New Delhi. For the administrative convenience, the Indian Air Force is divided into five commanding stations. The command stations at Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Dindigal [Tamil Nadu] have important training centres. As a result of advancement of latest technology, it is equipped with fighter aircrafts to face any eventuality.

Our Air Force is equipped with latest fighter aircrafts like Jaguar. The Air Force comprises of 1,00,000 Airmen and 1330 fighter aircrafts. The strength of the air force is a matter of pride to the countrymen.

Operational Defence Forces

The operational defence forces help the main fighting forces during critical situations.

*** Border Security Force**



Border Security Force

The important duty of the border security force is to protect the national borders. During the Kargil military operations,

the border security forces fought jointly with the army, from the peak of the high mountains. Duty until death is the slogan of the BSF.

* **Border Roads Organization**

The Border roads organization opens the closed entries to the army to enable armed operations instantly. It also co-ordinates the important works like construction of roads, bridges and drainage lines.

* **The Coastal Guards**

This is a Para-military force. Its head office is situated in New Delhi. Its major responsibility is to protect the coastal borders of the country.



Coastal Guards

It also undertakes humanitarian services during natural calamities such as whirlwind, Tsunami and cyclones. Its prominent works include preventing intrusions, smuggling and such others.

The Coastal Guards have 84 latest warships and 45 aircraft, helicopters. There are 5440 sailors in the Coastal Guards.

* **Central Industrial Security Force**

This is the biggest industrial security force in the world. There are 1,28,000 soldiers enrolled here. It is providing security to over 300 government and private industrial installations and laboratories in India. It also provides protection to the airports, harbours, railway stations, historical sites and nuclear power stations.

Assistant Defence forces

In order to infuse certain values like patriotism and service mindedness among the youth, few activities are planned in the schools and colleges. National Cadet Corps is a prominent activity among them.

* **National Cadet Corps [NCC]**



NCC Cadet

The National Cadet Corps [NCC] teaches certain qualities such as community life and leadership. Those who get this training are given preference in recruitment to the army. They get reservation in admission to higher courses. The youths in schools and colleges can join the NCC. Its main aim is to infuse the responsibility of national security. Its slogan is discipline and unity.

There were 13,00,000 national cadet corps units in 610 districts, 8770 schools, 5521 colleges spread across India in 2012.

* **Home Guards**

The Home Guards co-ordinate the functions of the police force. Its works are -Assistance in the maintenance of internal security, emergency and natural calamities.

* **Civil Police Forces**

The police forces work at central and state levels. The jurisdiction of the police services confine to state only. The central government has established its own police forces.

National Security Group: National Security Group provides security to very important persons. It assists in suppressing terrorism and provides internal security. The Bomb diffusion group is complementary to it.

* **Indian Red Cross Society**

Indian Red Cross Society branches are in 700 districts of India. The President of India is its Chairman. Its main aim is humanity and Voluntary service.



Red Cross Emblem

EXERCISE

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. Who is given the supreme power of the defence forces?
2. Which are the divisions of the defence forces?
3. What is the chief of the Army called?
4. Where is the head-office of the army?
5. What is the chief of the Navy called?
6. What is the slogan of the NCC?
7. What are the important functions of the Army?
8. What are the functions of the Border Road organization?
9. What is the aim of the Indian Red Cross Society?

II. Discuss

Why should we serve the defence forces?

III. Activities

1. Meet soldier of your village and invite him to your school.
2. Collect the symbols of different divisions of the defence.
3. Visit the NCC unit of a nearby school and college.

You must know this:

There are 9 different higher rank officers such as General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant. Similar officers are also working in the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force.

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**LESSON
11****CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT****Introduction**

The methods of amending the constitution are explained here.

Competencies

- 1] Understanding the structure of Indian constitution
- 2] Understanding the methods of amending constitution of India
- 3] Understanding the method by which constitution is amended by a simple majority consent
- 4] Understanding the method by which constitution is amended by a special majority consent
- 5] Understanding the method by which constitution is amended by the special majority consent from half of the states of India.

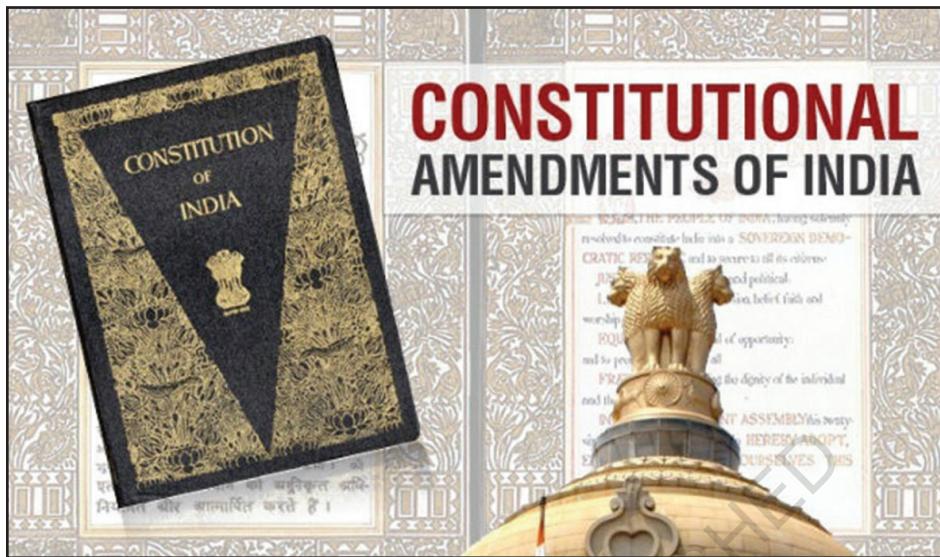
Though the stability is an essential feature of the constitutional law, in view of adjusting to the changing situation on account of continuous social changes, the amendment becomes necessary.

Structure of the Constitution

The structure of the constitution can be decided on the basis of amendments. In case the amendment is easy, it is called Flexible Constitution and in case the amendment is difficult, it is called the Rigid Constitution. The constitution of India is a combination of both rigid and flexible factors.

Methods of Constitutional Amendment

- 1] Amendment by Simple Majority.
- 2] Amendment by Special majority.
- 3] Amendment by Special majority along with consent by half of the states.



Amendment of Constitution

Amendment by Simple Majority method

Certain parts of the constitution can be amended by a simple majority through general legislative process of the Parliament [both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha] and seek the consent [Approval of half of the total members of Parliament] for amendment. For example- Qualifications necessary for the citizenship of India.

Amendment by Special Majority method

Certain parts of the constitution can be amended by a special majority consent of the members of Parliament. Majority means two third members should accept. For example – Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and other factors.

Seeking consent of half of the States of India and amending by a special majority method

Certain parts of the constitution can be amended by special majority along with consent from half of the states of

India. This method is harder compared with the other two methods. By this method, the election of the President of India, distribution of powers between the Centre, the State and other sections can be amended.

By these three methods, certain necessary amendments can be made to Indian constitution. The provision is made in the constitution for including certain changes in accordance with the changing society and situation.

Till September 8, 2016, our constitution has been amended 101 times.

EXERCISE

I. Discuss in groups and answer

1. What is constitutional amendment?
2. What are the methods of amending the constitution?
3. What is simple majority amendment method?
4. What is special majority amendment method?
5. Explain the third method of amending the constitution of India.

II. Discuss

Discuss on why the amendment is necessary to the constitution.



GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 12

AUSTRALIA- THE FLATTEST CONTINENT



Introduction

Study of location, extent and Physical setting of Australia. Its Physical divisions, rivers climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, animal husbandry, minerals, industries. Population growth, distribution and density.

Competencies

- 1] Identify the position of Australia in the world, its location and physical setting.
- 2] Describe the physical divisions, rivers, climate and natural vegetation of Australia.
- 3] Know the relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry of Australia.
- 4] Highlight the minerals and industries.
- 5] Discuss the growth, distribution and density of population.

1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Australia - Location: The continent of Australia is situated completely in the Southern and the Eastern Hemisphere. It lies between 10.45° , and 43.39° , south latitude and 113.9° , and 153.39° east longitudes. The Tropic of Capricorn passes approximately through central part of the continent.

Extent: Australia is the smallest continent both in terms of area and population. The total area of the continent including the island of Tasmania, is 76.82 lakh sq km. It is double the size of India and a little smaller than the USA and the seventh among the continents in order of size. The continent is 3,940 km from North to South and 4,350 km from West to East. Its coastal line is 19,310 km long.



Australia (Political)

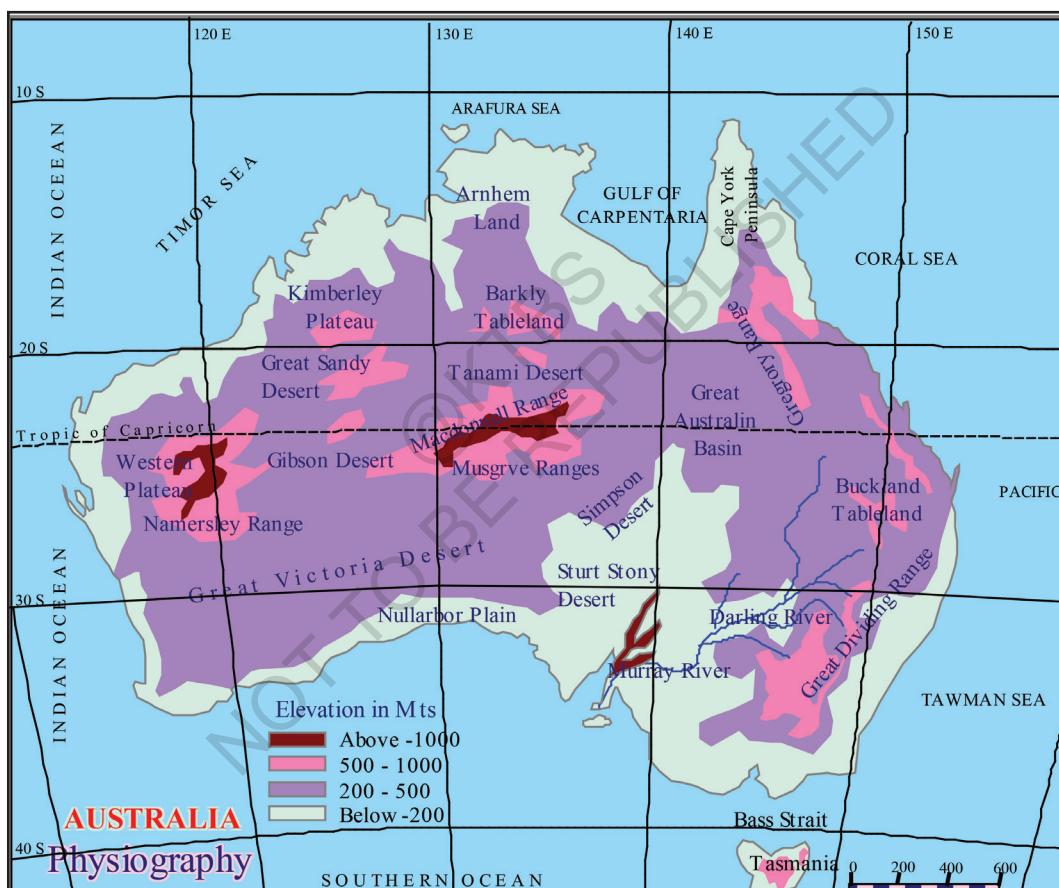
The term 'Australia' is derived from 'Austral' (Latin) meaning South. The Capital city of Australia is 'Canberra'.

The term 'Oceania' especially refers to about 10,000 islands of Central and Southern Pacific Ocean of which Australia is an important part.

Physical Setting : The continent of Australia is located between the Indian ocean and the Pacific ocean. It is bound by Timor sea and Arafura Sea in the North West, Torres Strait and Coral sea in North East, Tasman Sea in the South East and the Great Australian Bight in the South.

2. Physical Divisions and Rivers System

Physical divisions : Out of the total land surface in Australia 94% is less than 600 m above sea level, comprising of flat low land. Therefore it is known as the 'Flattest Continent'. Since most of the continent is occupied by the desert it is also known as 'Desert Continent'. Structurally, Australia was a part of the ancient Gondwana land.



Australia (Physical)

On the basis of topography, Australia can be divided into 3 physical divisions. They are as follows:

1. The Eastern Highlands
2. The Central Lowlands
3. The Western Plateau.

Australia was discovered by Capt. James Cook (Europe) in 17th century. So it is called the New Continent.

1. The Eastern Highlands : This physical division lies in the eastern part of the continent, It extends from Cape York in the north to the bass strait in Tasmania in the south. The mountain range, the Great Dividing Range lies roughly parallel to east coast of Australia. It has steep slopes on the eastern side but it slopes gently to the west. They formed a formidable barrier to the early settlers who reached the eastern coast of Australia. So they came to be known as "The Great Dividing Range". In New South Wales, the steep slopes, are known as "Australian Alps" and "New England Ranges" and some of the high peaks are covered with snow in winter season . Mt.Kosciusko (2230 m) in the division is the highest peak of the continent.

The 'Great Barrier Reef' extends north to south for about 2000 k.m, beyond the east coast of Australia. It is a long stretch of coral reef.

2. The Central Lowlands : It extends from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north to the Encounter Bay in the south. It lies to the west of Eastern high lands. It has inland drainage. The rivers flows towards lake Eyre which is situated in the central part of the region. The world's largest artesian basin is located here.

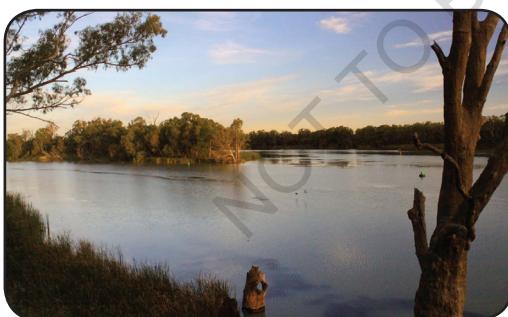
The central low lands can be divided into 3 basins :

- 1) The Murray- Darling Basin
- 2) The Lake Eyre Basin and
- 3) The Carpentaria lowlands.



Artesian wells

The Murray - Darling Basin is separated from the Lake Eyre basin and it is in the north. It is a rich agricultural area of the continent with adequate water supply. The Lake Eyre Basin is a vast Saucer shaped area. It lies to the north of Murray-Darling basin.



River Murray

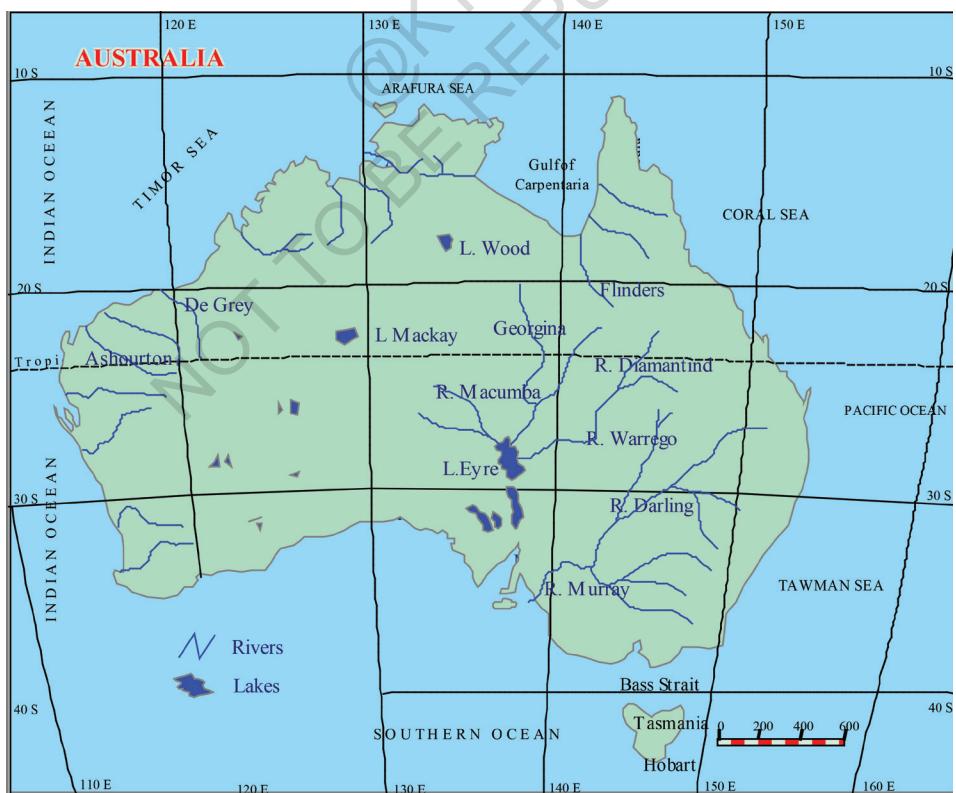


River Darling

It is the lowest part of Australia and the bed of Lake Eyre is the lowest point. Many salt lakes are found here. Much of the region is barren desert and very sparsely populated. The Carpentarian Low land lies to the north of lake Eyre basin, separated from the Barkly plateau. It is drained by the rivers Flinders and Mitchell.

3. The Western Plateau : It extends from the gulf of Carpentaria to onslow, it has Perth and Albany in south east. This tableland occupies more than two third of the continent. It is mainly a desert area on which dunes are mostly mobile. Some of the famous deserts located here are the Great Sandy Desert, Great Victoria Desert and Gibson Desert. The plateau is as old as Deccan plateau of India. There are some isolated Inselbergs and hillocks. Among them Musgrave and Macdonnell are the highest ranges in central Australia.

Rivers System : There are a few rivers in Australia. As a result of great aridity and high temperature, a large part of Australia is a desert. Most of the rivers of Australia are short and flow into the lakes and they are more than the rivers which flow into the sea. Most of the rivers of Australia rise in the Eastern Highlands.



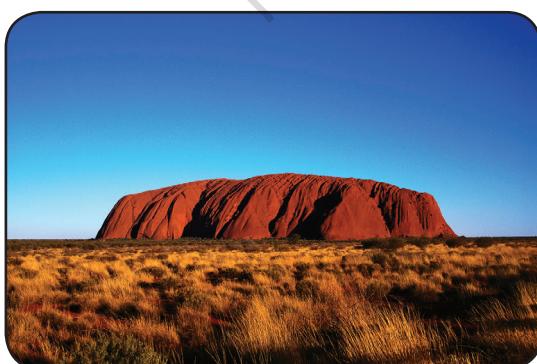
Australia - Rivers

The Murray is the most important river in Australia. It rises near Mt.Kosciusko in the south eastern part of New South Wales. In the beginning, it flows west, then south west (2590 km) and finally flows into the Bay of Encounter. The Darling, Lachlan and Murrumbidge are its main tributaries. This river is useful for navigation in certain seasons.

The east flowing rivers are short and swift. They are the Hunter, the east Flitzroy and Belyando. The rivers Mitchel, Gilbert and Flinders in the north eastern part, flow towards north west and join the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Daly, Victoria, west Flitzeroy and others flow northward and north westward and joins the Timor sea.

The Rivers Cooper Creek, Diamantina and Mucumba drain into Lake Eyre. Rivers Murchison, Avon, Black Wood etc. drain into the Indian Ocean.

There are some lakes in Australia. They are small in size and most of them are Salt lakes eg. Lake Eyre, Lake Gairdner, Lake Torrence, Lake Blache etc. and of these Lake Eyre is the largest. The world's largest monolithic rock Ayers Rock lies to the west of lake Eyre.



Ayers (uluru) Rock



Lake Eyre

3. Climate and Natural Vegetation

Climate : As mentioned earlier the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of the continent. Hence, the climate of Australia is tropical and sub-tropical. High temperature prevails throughout the year in a large part of the continent. A cold ocean current along the western coast has made western Australia a hot desert the northern areas experience monsoon climate and the southern coast experiences Mediterranean type of climate.



Australia - Natural Vegetation

Winter season : Due to its location in the Southern Hemisphere the seasons of Australia are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. When it is summer in the Northern

Hemisphere it is winter in Australia. Winter extends from June to August. During this season, the temperature is low and it decreases southward. But the pressure is high. The winds blow from the land towards sea. They do not bring much rain. The climate during this season is dry and hot. But in Tasmania it is quite different.

Summer Season : The period from December to February is considered as the summer season. High temperature and low humidity are the chief characteristics of this season. The temperature is higher in West Australia than in East Australia. It is moderate in the south eastern parts and Tasmanian island. Pressure is low in inland areas. So, the winds blow from the sea to the land and bring a little rain. The south and south eastern parts of the continent receive more rainfall during this season.

The cyclones in Australia are known as 'Willy Willies'.

In general, rainfall in Australia is like the monsoon type which is unreliable both in time and space. The annual rainfall over south eastern, northern and south western coastal areas is more than 75 cm. It is below 25 cm in the largest interior desert of Australia.

Natural Vegetation : The scarcity of dense forests is the distinguishing feature of Australia. Most of the continent is covered with grasslands, shrubs and open woodlands. It reflects the climate of Australia. The different types of vegetation in Australia are as follows.

1. Tropical Forests : They are found in the northern and north- eastern coastal areas of Australia. They occupy a very small area which is patchy and palm, ash, leech and cedar are the important trees.

2. Temperate Forests : They are mostly found in the mountainous and hilly areas of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. They are also known as hilly forests. The important trees are eucalyptus, acacia, pine and callitris. Eucalyptus is mainly used for oil and paper making.

3. Grasslands : There are two types of grass lands in Australia : i) Tropical grass lands Savannah and ii) Temperate grass lands Downs.

The first one is located to the west of the eastern highlands in Queensland, central parts of North Australia and northern parts of west Australia. This is called "Savannah grasslands". The latter one is largely found in Murray Darling Basin. This is the temperate grassland and is known as 'Downs'. It is used for pastoral activity. In these grass lands 'Tussock' 'Mitchel' and 'Astreble' grass species are found. The tussock grasslands are the best for sheep rearing.



Savannah Grasslands



Downs Grasslands

4. Shrublands : These occupy the southern and western parts of Western Australia, the southern part of South Australia, the western part of New South Wales and a small area in southern Queensland. Shrubs are common due to scanty rainfall. Acacia is dominant here, eucalyptus trees are scattered, cactus and thorny plants are more in the arid parts.

5. Desert Vegetation : This type of vegetation is found in the central and eastern parts of western Australia, where the rainfall is very scanty and cactus, salt bush grass and many other thorny bushes grow. They have special devices to withstand the dry desert climate.



Ash tree



Cedar



Palm



Eucalyptus

6. Wild life: The wild life of Australia is strange and unique. The important carnivorous mammals of Australia are the dingo or wild dog, numbat, quoll and Tasmanian devil. Marsupials includes Kangaroos, Wallabies, Koala and Wombat. Kangaroo is the national animal. They travel by hopping on their long hind legs. Monotreme, egg laying animals are platypus, echidna etc. The most distinctive is the platypus, a water dwelling animal. It gives birth by laying eggs. When the eggs hatch the baby platypus feed on the milk secreted from two patches of skin midway along the mother belly. The echidna or spiny ant and termites eater is another monotreme.

There are variety of birds which include emu cassowaries, black-swan, fairy penguin kookaburra, lyrebird and Currawongs. Koala (resembling a teddy bear) Emu is a large flightless bird. Kookaburras are best known for their human sounding laughter. Lyre bird resembles the beautiful peacock. Snakes and poisonous reptiles are common.



Kangaroo



Wallabies



Dingo



Koala



Emu



Black swan

Australia is a land of rare animals. Around 60% of its native birds are not found anywhere else in the world.

5. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Agriculture : Agriculture is one of occupations of Australia. But the cultivable area is small and accounts for only 4% of the land in Australia. It is mainly found in the coastal plains and river basins. Only 4.4 percent of the population is engaged directly in agriculture. The white people in particular are engaged in agriculture.

Due to scanty and untimely rainfall, unfertile sandy soil and lack of irrigation facilities, the cultivated area is limited. However, Australia is mostly self sufficient as it meets requirements of agricultural produce in spite of the difficulties faced.

In Australia, extensive farming is in practice. The size of the holdings is large and modern methods of cultivation are followed and importance is given to commercial crops as they are needed for export. A variety of crops are grown in the continent ie. wheat, sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.



Wheat



Sugar Cane



Tobacco



Cotton



Apple

Wheat is an important food crop in Australia. It is grown in South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.

The Murray-Darling basin is the most important wheat growing area. Australia exports about 70% of its total production of wheat.

Maize is another food crop in Australia. It is used as feed for fattening livestock. It is mainly grown in Queensland and

New South Wales. Rice is grown on a small scale mainly in the Murray- Darling basin and the Coastal Queensland.

Sugarcane is an important commercial crop in Australia. It is cultivated mainly in the region extending from northern New South Wales to north Queensland along the eastern coast. Tobacco is another cash crop. It is mainly grown in Queensland. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. Apple, Grapes, Guava, Oranges etc, are grown in large scale.

Animal Husbandry : This is an important occupation in Australia. Australia is very popular as a country of pastoral activity as sheep and cattle are reared for wool, meat, skin and dairy products.



Sheep Rearing

Sheep rearing is a dominant economic activity in Australia. Sheep are reared in larger numbers in the continent. Australia is the leading producer and exporter of wool in the world. The vast grasslands, water from the artesian wells, cool and dry climate, modern methods of sheep rearing and wide market facilities have encouraged sheep rearing. Nearly 75% of the

Australian sheep are merino type which yield fine wool and Sheep are raised on huge farms called 'Stations'.

Cattle are reared for multiple purposes, i.e. milk, meat and other dairy products. In the temperate grasslands downs and in Savanna grasslands beef cattle are reared.

6. Minerals and Industries

Minerals: Australia has enough mineral resources. Its important minerals are iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, tin and uranium. Besides, power resources namely coal, petroleum and natural gas are also available. Many of these minerals are exported.

Australia is an important producer of iron ore. The major iron ore producing centres are Iron knob, Iron Monarch, Iron Baron Hill, Pilbara and Yampi. A large portion of iron produced in the continent is exported to Japan.

The main bauxite producing regions of Australia are Weipa, Gove, Mitchell plateau and Jarrahdale. Australia is rich in bauxite and is the worlds largest producer of bauxite. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie are the famous gold mining centres in Australia. Gold is also available in certain parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Lead, Zinc occur together, silver is a by product. These minerals are mainly produced in broken hills (New South Wales), Renison and Risdon (Tasmania), Mount Isa (Queensland) and Arthur River basin (Northern Territory).

Copper is largely produced in New South Wales. The Gulf of Carpentaria is a major region for manganese mining. Australia has abundant reserves of uranium. Its deposits are mainly located in the Northern Territory (60%) Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland.

Coal, petroleum and natural gas are the main source of power in Australia. Australia is rich in coal resources, It is mostly mined in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. Australia produces sufficient coal to meet its own requirement. It also has some surplus for export. Australia is a minor producer of petroleum. Moonie, Roma, Rough Range and Bass Strait are the main oil mining areas. Dongare, Bass Strait, Mercenia and Roma are the major producers of natural gas.

Industries: At present, Australia has attained an important position in various manufacturing industries. Its mineral wealth agricultural development, progress in science and technology, availability of capital and wide market are some of the most important factors for the development of industries. From the beginning, industries of Australia are dependent on foreign investors. Japanese are the foremost among the investors. The major industries and producing centres are as follows.

- * Iron and Steel Industry
- * Automobile Industry
- * Ship building
- * Electrical machinery
- * Textiles
- * Paper, Paperboard and Pulp industries
- * Oil Refining



Industrial City Sydney

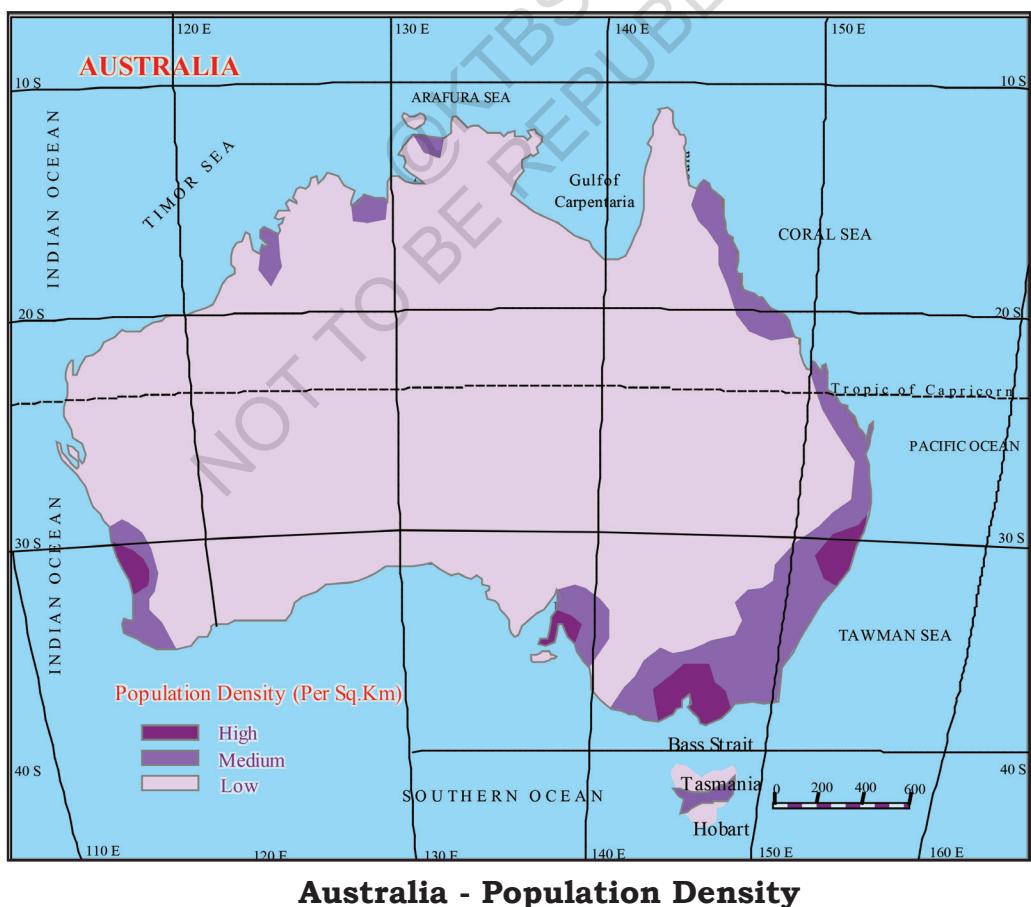
Aircraft (Sydney, Melbourne), flour milling, fruit and fish canning, chemical industry and tanneries are other industries of Australia.

7 Population

Growth: As mentioned earlier Australia is not only small in terms of size but it also has small population. Its total population was 20.0 million in 2012, which accounts for only 0.31% of the world's population. In 1860 the population was 1.15 million, and it rose to 18.7 million in 1998. It indicates that the growth of population increased till the end of the last century.

Distribution : The distribution of population in Australia is uneven and sparse. The vast interior Territory of Australia is almost without inhabitants. New South Wales is the most populated state (1/3) in Australia. Victoria state has the second place and followed by South Australia. Tasmania is sparsely populated and nearly 50% of the population in the continent lives in six capital cities, namely Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Newcastle.

Density : Australia is one of the countries with very low density of population in the world. The average density of population is only 3 persons per sq km . It varies from one place to another. Population density is very high in a few urban and industrial centres, capital cities along the east coast of the continent namely Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania etc. Moderate density is found in the south eastern and south western parts. In contrast 80% of the continent covered by desert and semi desert, it has the lowest density. The general pattern of population distribution is a remarkable reflection of geographical influence.



In Australia urban population is more (85%) than rural population (15%).

New terms

Island continent, Gondwana, Saucer shape, Monolithic rock, Coral reef, Kangaroo, Lyre, Dingo, Kukuaburra, Wallaby, Echidna, Koala and Inselberg.

EXERCISE

I. Answer the following Questions.

1. Why Australia is known as the flattest continent?
2. Explain the location and extent of Australia.
3. What are the major physical divisions of Australia?
4. Write a note on the river systems of Australia.
5. What are the main crops of Australia?
6. Which are the important minerals of Australia?
7. Mention the important industries of Australia.
8. Mention the products exported from Australia.
9. Why Density of population in Australia is low?

Activities

1. With the help of a map of Australia in a good Atlas identify the mountains rivers and lakes of Australia. Mark them on outline map.
2. Observe the surrounding areas of your place. Make a list of the crops, vegetation, animals and birds there.



**LESSON
13**

ANTARCTICA-THE WHITE CONTINENT



Introduction

Study of location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica. Its physical features, natural vegetation and animal life, expedition, Antarctic Treaty and research stations.

Competencies

- 1] Know the location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica.
- 2] Understand the physical features, land and water bodies of the continent.
- 3] Understand the natural vegetation and animal life of Antarctica.
- 4] Describe the expedition, treaty and important research stations of Antarctica.

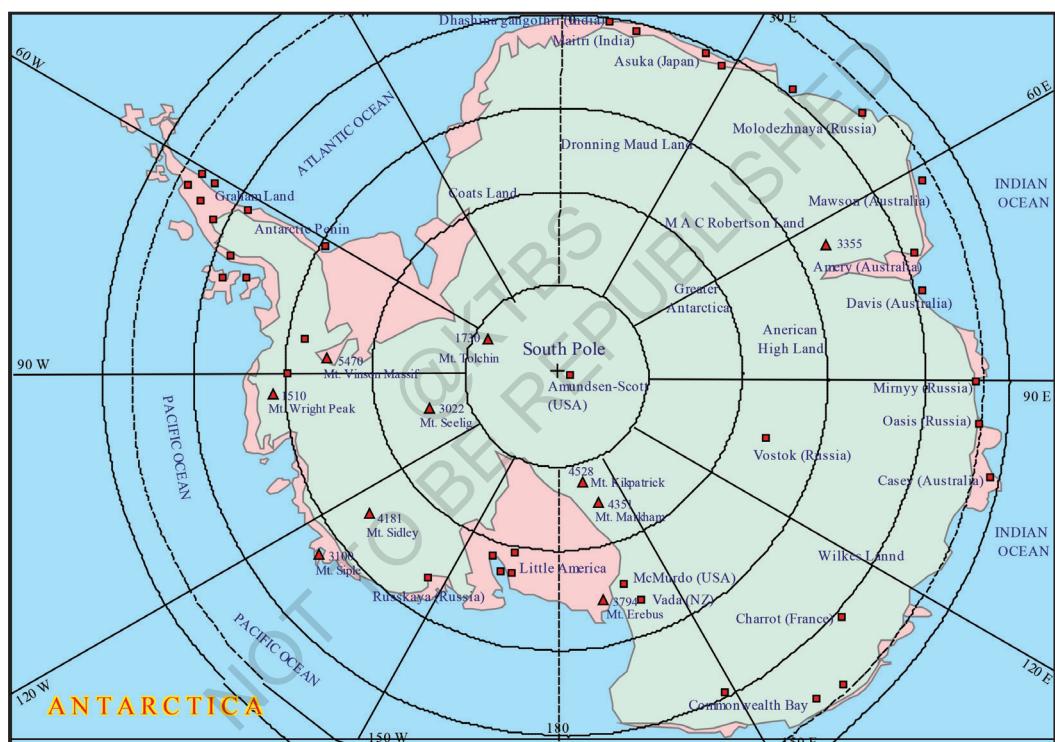
1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location : Antarctica is the continent which surrounds the South Pole. Most of the continent lies within the Antarctic Circle or 66° , 30° south latitude. A unique position of the continent is that it is opposite to the Arctic ocean around the North pole.

Extent : Antarctica is the fifth largest continent. Its total area is 14.2 million sq km. It is larger than China and India and is more than half the size of the U.S.A.

Physical Setting : The continent of Antarctica is surrounded by a water body. It is often called the Southern

Ocean or Antarctic Ocean. But it is not a separate water body. Instead it is formed by the meeting of southern parts of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. CapeHorn, the southern extreme end of South America is the nearest land to this continent. It lies at a distance of 990km. Antarctica is bound by the Indian Ocean in the east, Pacific Ocean in the west and Atlantic Ocean in the northwest.



Antarctica Continent

2. Physical Features

Ice and snow cover about 98% of the Antarctica. Therefore most of the relief features of the continent are covered by ice sheets. High mountain peaks and a few plateaus are the only visible land surfaces. The ice layer, which is approximately

2300 metres thick, makes it look white. Therefore, Antarctica is called "the White Continent." It is also known as 'snow desert' and 'Cold Desert' as it generates the coldest climate.



Ice-berg

Under the ice, Antarctica has the relief features such as mountains, lowlands, valleys and gorges. Antarctica is the "highest continent" in terms of average elevation(2300m). The Trans-Antarctic mountain crosses the entire continent. It divides Antarctica into two major physical divisions: (i) East Antarctica and (ii) West Antarctica.

i) East Antarctica faces the South Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean. It covers more than half of the continent and is called "the Greater Antarctica." Along the coast of the region there are mountains, valleys and glaciers. The central part of the region is a plateau where the South Pole is located.

ii) West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean. Much of its area lies below sea level. The Antarctica peninsula of this region is a mountainous, 'S' shaped fringe of land that points towards South America. Several islands lie near the peninsula. It also includes peaks and volcanoes. "Vinson Massif", the highest peak in Antarctica(5140 m) is located in the Ellsworth mountains. Mt. Erebus, Antarctica's most active Volcano, is on the Ross island. Another one is Prince Charles mountain.

Two large gulfs cut into Antarctica at opposite ends of the Transantarctic mountains, namely Ross Sea and Weddel Sea.

3. Vegetation and Animal Wealth

As said earlier the continent of Antarctica is covered by thick ice sheets. The climate of the continent is extremely cold and hostile. It has 6 months of sunshine and 6 months of darkness. It is very difficult for life to exist. Very limited plant life can survive here. It mainly consists of moss, lichen and algae, living on and between the rocks.

Only very few animals which can cope with adverse climate live here. But there are a variety of animal life in the surrounding water bodies. Namely the krill, penguins, whales, seal and variety of sea birds. The Krill, a small queer shrimp-like fish is found in plenty. They usually swim in large groups and survive on planktons. These micro organisms are the source of food for large sea animals and fish.

Penguins are numerous along the coast. They are large flightless birds. Adelie, Emperor Penguin and Chinstrap are the chief species of penguins. They are the first to welcome the ships to this ice pack. A variety of whales and seals are found along the sea coast and nearby islands. There are 6 main species of seals. Continuous hunting has endangered the life of seals.



Penguin



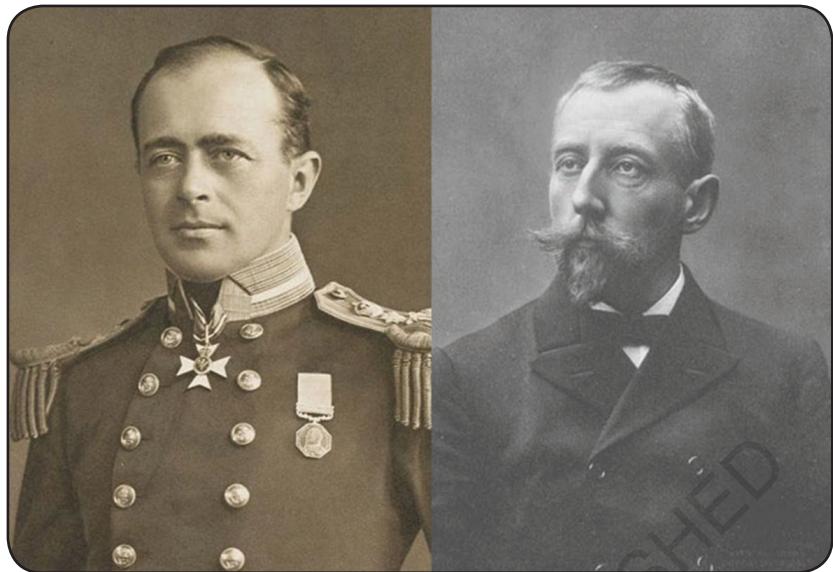
Elephant Seal

* Rookery is the nest built by penguins in hollows of rock for their reproduction.

* Vostok is a place in Antarctica, near the south pole which has recorded the lowest temperature (-89°C) in the world.

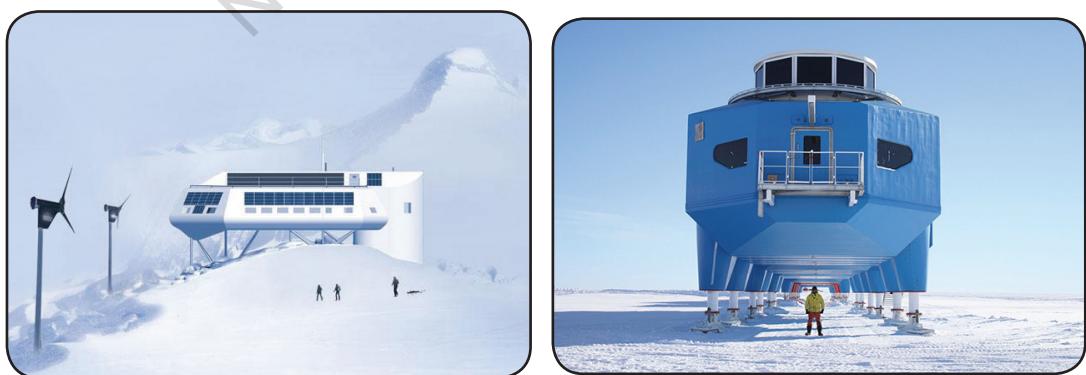
4. Antarctic Expedition-Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Expedition: The expedition regarding Antarctica continent took place in the 18th century and continues to this day. Many sea voyagers made adventurous efforts to explore the continent. Among them Charles Wilkes, Head of US Navy, proved the existence of the continent of Antarctica. Then James Clark Ross of Great Britain sailed into the Ross sea in 1841 the sea is named after him. At the end of the summer inventors enter this continent through the ocean. After that they prepare the shelter for winter camp.



Scott and Amund Sen

Detailed exploration of the continent commenced in the beginning of 20th century. The first person to reach it was Ronald Amund Sen, a Norwegian explorer in 1911. Scott (USA), heading another expedition arrived at the pole just a month later. But he died on March, 1912. His diary provided some information for further exploration of the continent. Richard E. Byrd the Navy officer of United States was the another to reach the south pole in 1929 by plane. Later several countries of the world began to study the continent of Antarctica.



Modern research centres

Antarctic Treaty: This is an agreement between the countries to keep Antarctica as a place just for scientific research. So, it is later called "The Continent of Science. The treaty was signed in Washington D.C on 1 December 1959 by 12 nations and it was enacted on 23 June 1961. The treaty applies to the region south of 60° latitude. Member nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Russia, U.K and U.S.A are the member nations.

Main objectives: Antarctica is to be used for peaceful purpose only and military operations are not allowed. It prohibits nuclear test and disposal of radio active waste. No ownership of land and water is permitted. Mineral and oil exploration, environmental pollution and hunting are banned. Explorers must not bring any exotic species. The continent is reserved for scientific investigation. It is also agreed to preserve and conserve the natural resources of the continent.





Research Centres on the ice continent

About 90% of the world's fresh water is conserved in the form of ice in Antarctica.

5. Important Research Stations

About 30 nations of the world have established their research stations in Antarctica to conduct research on several aspects of the continent, i.e., structure, climate change, pollution, bio-diversity protection etc.

India has also established its own research station in Antarctica. In 1982 the Indian flag was unfurled for the first time in Antarctica under the leadership of Dr. Qasim."



"Maitri" - Indian Research Centre



"Bharathi" - Indian Research Centre

Dakshina Gangothri: The first permanent settlement was built in 1983 and named Dakshina Gangothri. In 1989 it was buried and was later excavated and is being used again for storage. Maitri is the second settlement. It was set up in 1988-89 on the Schirmacher Oasis for experiments in Geology, Geography and medicines. It can accommodate 26 persons.

India has built a fresh water lake around Maitri known as 'lake Priyadarshini.' It is 255 km away from Maitri.

Bharathi is the third proposed settlement and active research station. Its purpose is for the study of oceanography. Survey has already been completed.

New terms

Adelie, Bharathi, Chinstrap, cold continent, Dakshina Gangothri, Erebus, Moss, Plankton, Penguin, Krill, Maitri, Geophysical, Shrimp, Seal, Whale, White continent, Vinson Massif.

EXERCISE

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mention the location and extent of Antarctica.
2. Explain the physical setting of Antarctica.
3. Why Antarctica is known as the 'white continent'?
4. Mention the important mountains and peaks of Antarctica.
5. Name the plants and animals of Antarctica.
6. Mention research centres of India in Antarctica.

Activities

1. Collect and make a list of the photographs concerning research centres of different countries established in the continent of Antarctica.
2. Make a list of the variety of plants and animals in Antarctica and collect their pictures.

